

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.7
1906
LIBRARY,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS



LANDRETHS'
INTERMEDIATE
CABBAGE
SEE
SPECIALTY LIST.

Sold By

THE D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds they send out and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS

No City Seedsmen possess the room at our command at BLOOMSDALE FARM. Come see it—it is just immense

HINTS TO MAIL ORDER PURCHASERS

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance. We guarantee to fill your order satisfactorily. In case of an error it will be cheerfully corrected.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or by Postal Money Order. See Postal Orders below. Sums of fifty cents or less, in cash or Stamps, may be sent by ordinary Mail at our risk. Postage Stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US—The prices for small seeds (Peas, Beans and Corn excepted) quoted in this catalogue include postage, paid by us. We do not pay postage on Peas, Beans and Corn because of their weight. If wanted by mail postage should be added to price quoted, at the rate of 16c. per quart on Peas and Beans, and 15c. per quart on Corn.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest Express office. This applies particularly to orders for Peas, Beans and Corn. Charges in such cases are payable by the recipient. By special arrangement with all the Express lines in the United States and Canada, seeds and plants are now carried at a reduced rate of 20 per cent. less than the merchandise rates when guaranteed by us. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance and at risk of purchaser.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.—Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of Freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable. All Freight and Express goods are delivered by us to the Freight or Express office in Bristol, Pa., charges payable at destination, no charge for bags, boxes or packing.

ORDER EARLY.—It is better to have the seeds on hand a week or two rather than wait one day when you need them.

GUARANTEE.—We guarantee all shipments of seeds to reach the purchaser safely and in good condition.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When crates or barrels are required for packing Onion Sets, the following rates will be charged: **Crates**, 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush., 12c. **Barrels**, holding 3 bushels, 25c. These package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our **immediate attention** as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their **Full Name and Address**, the **Quantity, Name of Variety and Price** of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

Orders with full address of customer should be written on a distinct sheet, apart from any necessary **inquiries**, which latter should be written on a **separate sheet**, to insure speed in filling orders in our packing department.

INQUIRIES as to methods of culture from correspondents who are not customers will receive attention only upon enclosure of 25c. in Stamps accompanying same, which sum may be deducted when remitting us a subsequent cash order for Seeds amounting to One Dollar or more.

The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications. If you want a Catalogue sent to your neighbors or friends, send us their addresses and we will put them on our Mailing List.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

The United States Mail brings Landreths' Seeds to every man's Post Office (see page 33). **First see if your Merchant sells Landreths' Seeds.**

United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office. They cost

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	3 cents.
If over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5.00	5 cents.
" \$5.00 and not exceeding \$10.00	8 cents.
" \$10.00 and not exceeding \$20.00	10 cents.

D. Landreth Seed Company
BLOOMSDALE SEED FARM, BRISTOL, PENNA.

If you wish a copy of this Catalogue mailed to your neighbor or friend, send us their address on a postal card.

The true value of Seeds is measured by the product obtained



PARTIAL VIEW OF BLOOMSDALE FARM BUILDINGS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Some Novelties Some Specialties Some Older Indispensables

All of which should be in every garden

NONE OF THESE SIXTY UNDER TEN CENTS A PACKET

ONLY a portion of these sixty varieties are offered for the first time as Novelties, the others being sorts which have stood critical tests, a far better reliance for the making of a satisfactory garden than trusting to kinds yet to be proven.

Many Novelties are catalogued once only, few appear twice, very few become Standards in the seed catalogues.

The following sixty sorts, with some additional selections here and there from the body of this Catalogue, will at once advance any garden in which the sorts are cultivated to the front rank as respects the selection of varieties and the quality of its crops.

All other sorts in our Catalogue are good, as we do not offer any worthless varieties.

Seed purchasers will find our prices for Standard varieties as low as the prices of other Seed Merchants.

Our Specialties, however, are in a different class and not in competition with prices of sorts from which they differ.

COMPLIMENTARY SEEDS will be PRESENTED to the extent of a value of 25 cents on each purchase of a full DOLLAR; provided the dollar's value is made up of Seeds priced at not over Twenty-five cents per pound or ounce. The purchaser can name the additional sorts desired.

D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY,
INCORPORATED 1904
Bloomsdale Farms, Bristol, Pennsylvania.

The Sixty Varieties of Vegetables named on pages 2 to 31 comprise **SELECTED SORTS**
The Four Hundred Varieties named on pages 41 up to 65 are **STANDARD SORTS**

Beets

Landreths' Best

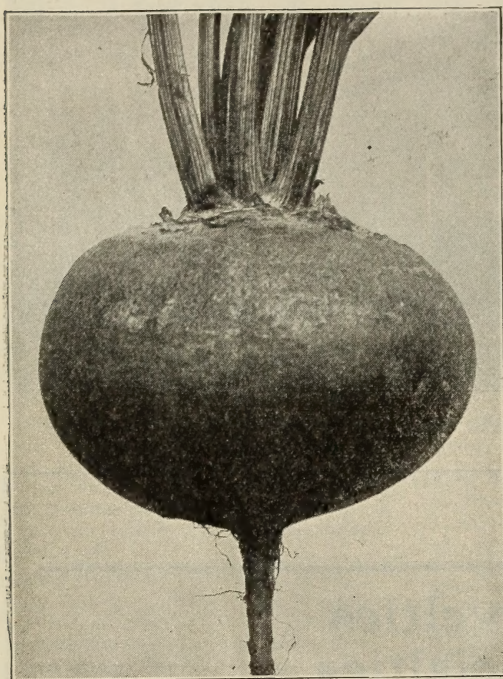
45 DAYS

Larger than Edmands' and ten days earlier than Detroit, following immediately after the Landreths' Tennis Ball. In appearance very impressive, superior to Tennis Ball, being double the size and as early within a couple of days. Foliage bronze. Root varying from half flat to round. Flesh solid, deep blood-red, of excellent quality and sugary. Skin smooth and free from side fibres.

In the Landreths' Best we have what has long been looked for—a large, early turnip-shaped root of intensely red color, both flesh and foliage. These qualities have long been demanded by those looking for novelties. Last year we offered this sort for the first time.

Prices Including Postage

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	\$1 25
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	40
Per packet	10



LANDRETHS' BEST

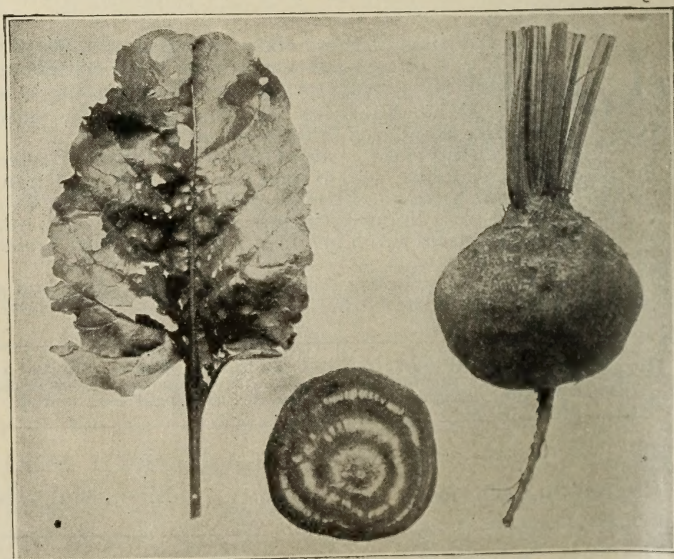
Landreths' Early Deep Scarlet Tennis Ball

40 DAYS

Early as Eclipse and its superior. Roots round, growing to the size of a tennis ball. Should be used for table when about two inches in diameter. Color of flesh deep scarlet. Foliage a dark bronze. Every Gardener should have this variety of Beet, as it is most desirable, the flesh being exceedingly sweet and tender.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb. . .	\$1 25
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	40
Under 4 ozs., per oz. . .	15
Per packet	10

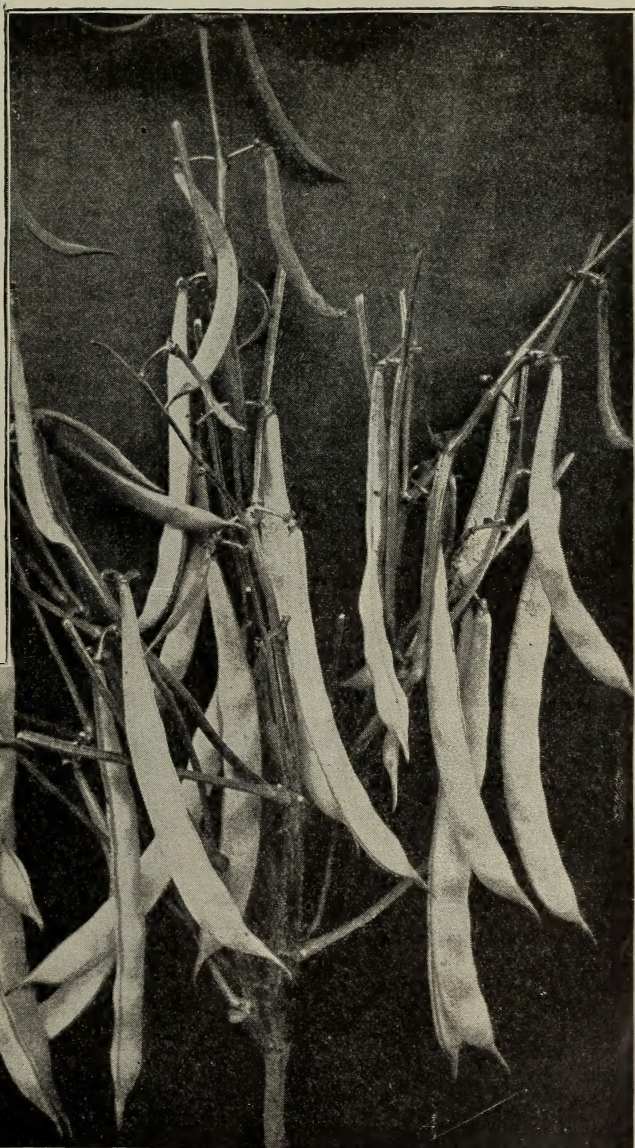
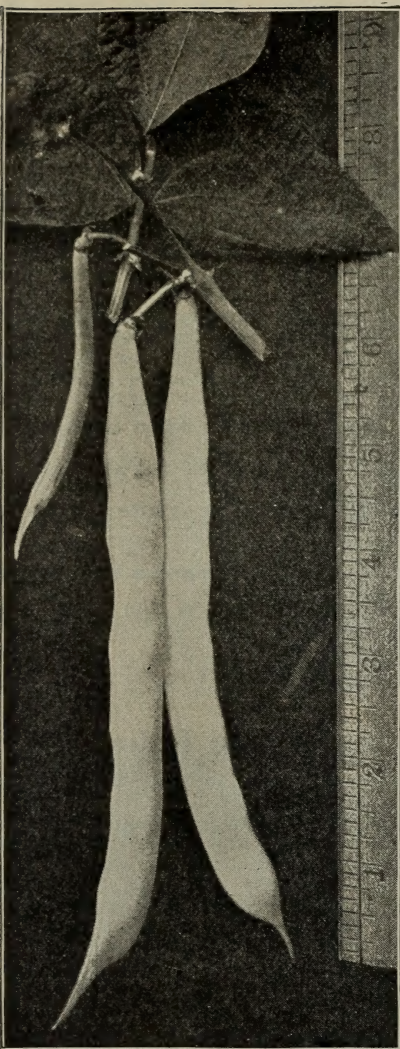


LANDRETHS' EARLY DEEP SCARLET TENNIS BALL

Bush Beans

Landreths' Wax—32 DAYS

A cross between Mohawk and Crimson Flageolet. The dry seeds of this new variety are very much larger than any other kidney-shaped Bean in any catalogue. The vine produces an average of twenty-five to thirty half-round stringless pods, four to six inches long, slightly curved and containing an average of four seeds to the pod. Color of pods a lemon-yellow slightly dashed with rose. The pods are lemon-wax, very tender and stringless when young. When older they are desirable for shelling as a flageolet, the seeds being MONSTERS and of excellent quality. The date of maturity for table of this Bean is about thirty-two days, or two to three days earlier than any other wax-podded Bean in cultivation. The dry seeds at once indicate it to be something unusual, as they are



PODS OF LANDRETHS' WAX

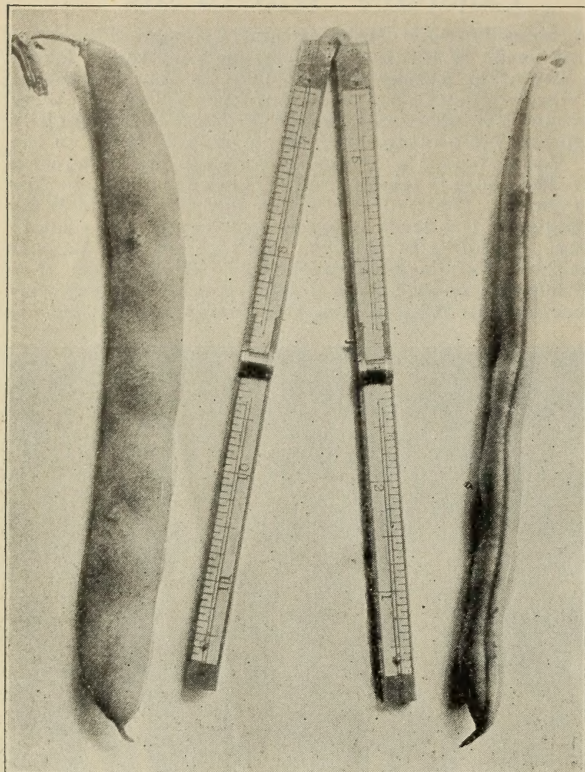
distinct in appearance from any table Bean offered. The photograph of vine indicates the exceedingly prolific manner in which the Beans are produced, and the picture of pod shows the size and form. The young pods are stringless.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Half Peck . . .	\$3 50
Per Qt.	1 00
Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt. . . .	25

**BETTER THAN
WARDWELL'S WAX**

Bush Beans



LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET

Flat Packet, postage paid, 25 cents.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Per Half Peck
\$2.00

Per Qt.
75c.

Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt.
25c.

Per Packet
20c.

Landreth's First in Market

29 DAYS

This is quite properly named, as it is the earliest Bean listed, ripening for table in twenty-nine to thirty days, and therefore very profitable to the Market Gardener and desirable as well to the Private Gardener. The pods are long, broad, green and showy. The pods should be picked when very young, not allowing them to get over two inches long, they then being tender, subsequently they become tough. The habit of the vine is productive. The variety may be used in three ways:

1st. As green pods when young and tender.

2d. Shelled as green flageolets when older.

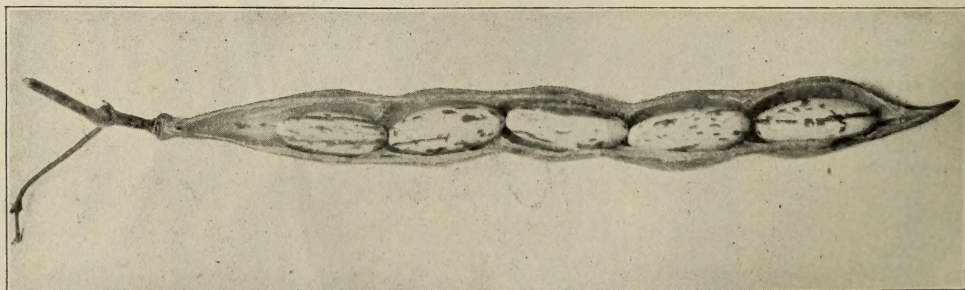
3d. The hard, dry, white beans as haricot blanc.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Bushel	\$7.00
Peck	2.00
Half Peck	1.30
Per Qt.40
Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt.10

Round Podded Kidney Wax

An improvement on Wardwell's Flat Pod; quite as early and as productive, while more showy and decidedly more luscious because more meaty. The pods are entirely stringless and very brittle; the color lemon yellow; the seeds are large and white when dry.



FLAGEOLET MAMMOTH

Flageolet Mammoth

A Bush Bean producing productively immense green pods six inches in length, and contain mammoth seeds suitable for shelling, same as the Lima. The illustration shows natural size of pod and Bean in their green state.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Per Qt., 50c.

Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt., 15c.

BUSH BEANS

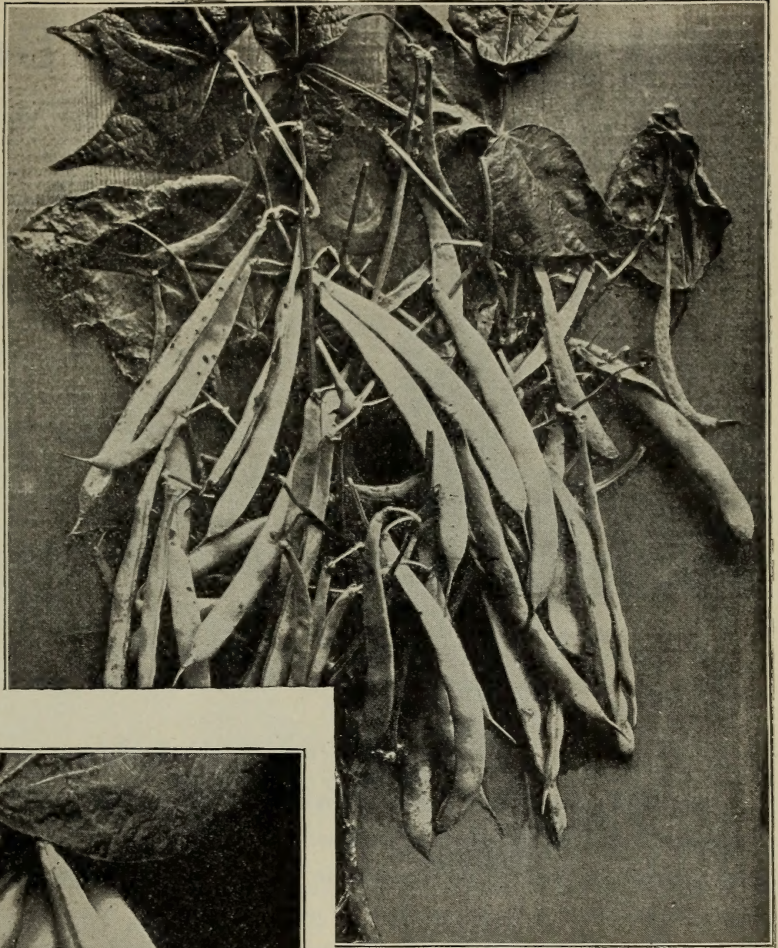
Landreth's Scarlet

35 DAYS

Seed in color deep scarlet, large, kidney-formed, the pods a golden wax. The vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet seeded yellow-podded Bush Bean in some particulars may be compared to the Golden Wax, but its pods are fully half as long again, broader and more meaty. It is earlier than the Golden Wax, maturing for table in thirty-five days from germination. It is more productive than either Golden Wax, Wardwell's or Davis Wax, the Landreth generally producing 30 to 40 pods to the vine, often 60 pods. Landreth's Scarlet Beans are superior to Wardwell's, more showy, larger, and more productive by one-fifth. Slower to pass out of marketable condition.

PRICES BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID

Bushel	\$8 00
Peck	2 50
Half Peck	1 40
Per Qt.	40
Per 1/2 Pt.	10



LANDRETHS' SCARLET

Landreth's Double-Barreled Wax

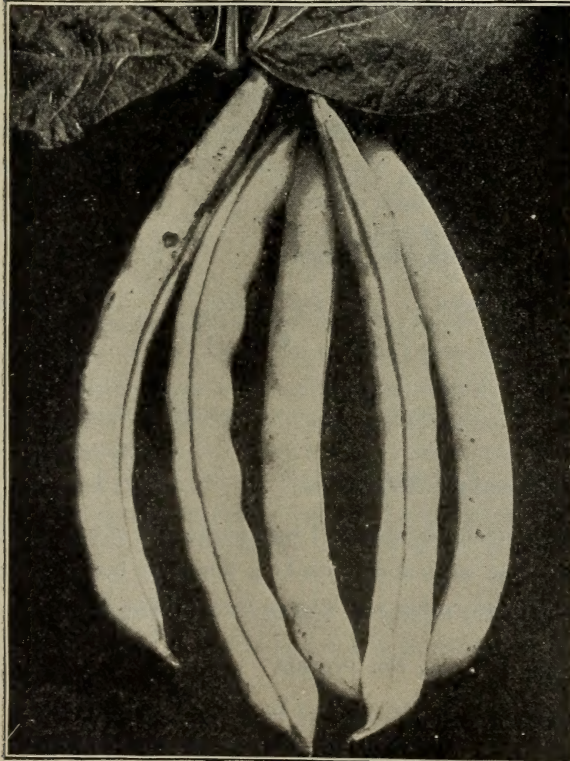
35 DAYS

Stringless and broad-backed, like a double-barreled gun. A sort consequently very meaty and very desirable. Golden in color, vine waxy and stringless. In appearance this Bean is very showy and good as it is showy. Its name well expresses its shape. Seeds black.

Prices by Freight or Express,
Not Prepaid

Bushel	\$9 00
Peck	3 00
Half Peck	1 60
Per Qt.	50
Per 1/2 Pt.	15

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.



LANDRETHS' DOUBLE-BARRELED WAX

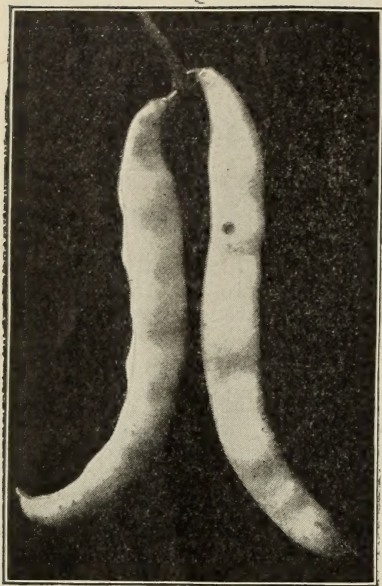
Pole Beans

Landreths' Pole

A strong climber. Pods 5 to 7 inches long, and broad. Meaty, nearly round, stringless, green in early stages, then turning to a lemon wax. Pole Beans do best when trained to strong cord, which they clasp tightly, whereas on thick poles or stakes they frequently fail to run satisfactorily. This Bean, by reason of its good quality and productiveness, is a valuable addition to the Pole sorts. Only offered in packets.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt. 20c.



LANDRETHS' POLE

Early Prolific Pole Lima

Superior to Large White Lima, Ford's Lima, or King of the Garden Lima. In all particulars it is more productive from first to last, and earlier than any of the above-named sorts to produce pods suitable for picking, the pods borne in clusters and maturing over a long season and producing larger Seeds than do the pods of other Pole Limas. Considering all things, undoubtedly the best of the Lima varieties. The foliage is small and light colored.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Per Bushel	Per Peck	Per Half Peck	Per Quart	Per Packet
\$8.00	\$2.50	\$1.40	50c.	10c.

Golden Cluster Wax

A Pole or running sort, resisting sunburn, and a good climber; very productive of mammoth light-lemon or bone-colored wax pods. Ripening early and continuing longer in bearing, and all things considered, better than Indian Chief or any other well-known Golden Wax Pod.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Per Quart	Per Third Pint
\$1.00	25c.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see inside cover.

Cabbage



LANDRETHS' FLAT INTERMEDIATE (SEE FRONT COVER)

Landreth's Flat Intermediate

88 DAYS

The best and most satisfactory flathead Cabbage we have ever seen. An early and certain ripener. It is really earlier than any Intermediate, but two weeks later than the Wakefield.

No Cabbage is its superior; its merits, in addition to earliness, being its choice quality, uniformity of head and attractive appearance. The leaves are small-ribbed and well folded over, making a tight, close, flat, hard head light green in color. Its stem is extraordinarily short, the head seeming to rest directly on the ground. The sort is to a marked degree superior to any other Cabbage offered by any one, no sort excepted. The Seed to an appreciative man is worth \$20 per pound, because the stock is so reliable and the strain or quality so perfect and satisfactory.

We stake our reputation on what we claim for this Cabbage, which, it is true, may not be extolled by us as highly as some other sorts by some other Seedsmen, but that certainly is not to its disadvantage.

Prices Including Postage

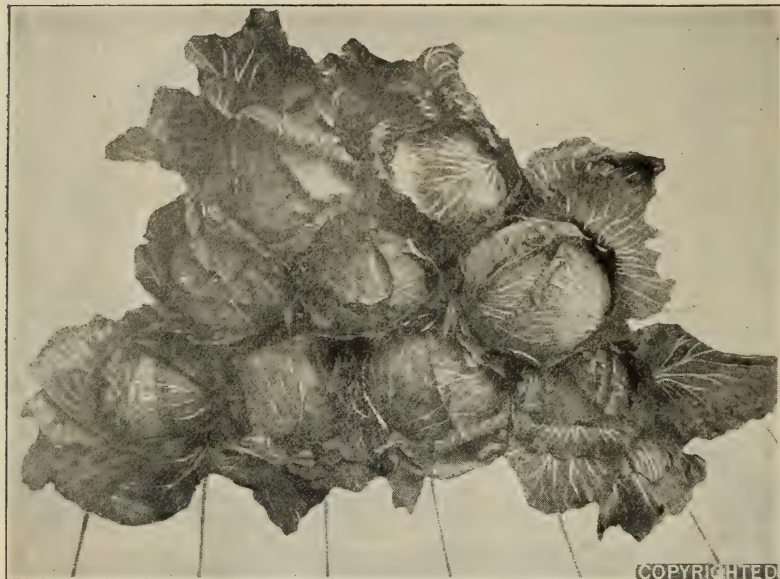
Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$10 00

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
\$2 75

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
\$1 00

Per packet
25c.

Cabbage



LANDRETHS' FLAT STANDARD

Landreths' Flat Standard 110 DAYS

There are numerous strains of Large Late Flat Dutch Cabbage and Large Late Drum-head, all differing in some respects as to depth of green, size of leaf, hardness of head, period of maturity and keeping qualities.

The Landreth Flat Standard comprehends the best of all the good qualities, all fixed by a continuous selection covering years of study and labor.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$4.00

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
\$1.10

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
30c.

Per packet
10c.

Okra

Landreths' Long Green Pod 50 DAYS

A dwarf plant, growing on the soil of Bloomsdale about 30 inches high, producing pods six and seven inches in length, slim and dark green. Its name, Long Green Pod, referring entirely to the length of pods.

It is the best of all Okras, no other sort for a moment being comparable with it. It comes into bloom when six inches high and produces edible pods when less than one foot high.



LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
65c.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
25c.

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
15c.

Per packet
10c.

Cabbage



Landreth's 100-Day Cabbage

Photographed in March, after passing the winter when the thermometer marked five degrees below zero. Not one killed. Notice the full development of all heads. On page 41, see same plants after shooting to seed.

Landreth's 100-Day Cabbage

First heads maturing four weeks after Jersey Wakefield; weight, 8 to 10 pounds; form flat, slightly rounded; stem short; foliage dark blue, thick, leathery, fitting it to flourish through long droughts. Very hardy wintered plants resisting the most intense cold; early spring plants in open ground passing through late spring frosts without any apparent check to their growth. A sort adapted for use in fluctuating climates destructive to a less hardy variety.

The photograph of Cabbage field is of the 100-Day sort, and shows large and perfect heads to every plant; it also proves how they carried through the winter, as these Cabbages were laid up in the open field in November and photographed in March, exactly where they had rested all winter after passing through several cold spells, each below zero.

The same plants after shooting to seed are shown in photograph, page 41.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$5.00

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
\$1.25

Under 4 oz., per oz.
50c.

Per packet
25c.

C a b b a g e



VOLGA CABBAGE

Volga Cabbage

A new type. Short stem. Very early maturing for a large sort. Two weeks earlier than Late Flat Dutch. Heads uniformly large, deep, solid and without a hard core. Leaves broad and round ended, thick and leathery. Color silvery-green or glaucous. Shape midway between a Flat Dutch and Danish Ball Head. No other sort resists so entirely the effects of the cold of winter. Do not fail to try this hardy sort. Introduced from the cold climate of Central Russia and therefore recommended for Autumn growth, as it flourishes best in a cool atmosphere.

The Volga Cabbage has an appearance quite distinct from others.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$4.00

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
\$1.50

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
\$1.00

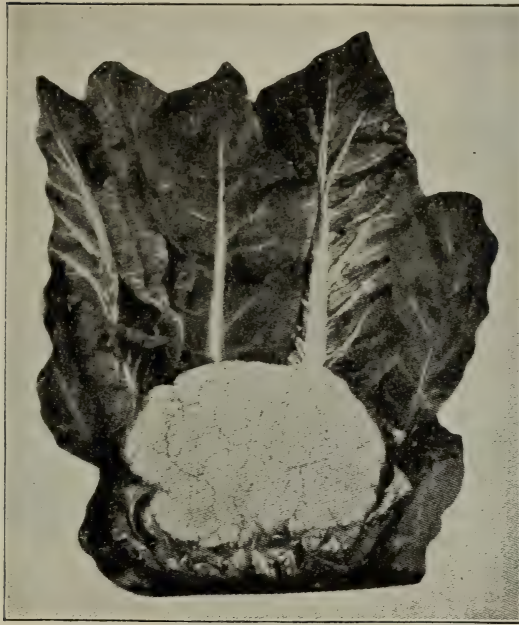
Per packet
25c.

CABBAGE SEEDS

While no thoughtful man can have the slightest reason to think Landreths' Cabbage Seed should be of a grade inferior to the best, we take this opportunity to assure all readers that no Cabbage Seeds are superior and many far from equal, as respects purity to name and vitality. We know this to be a fact, as we are Home Growers and conduct most exacting competitive tests on our Trial Grounds, samples of similar names from all sources being planted side by side for comparison.

This establishment is too long in the seed business, has too solid a reputation, and is too jealous of its record to allow other seed houses to sell better seeds of Cabbage or anything else.

Cauliflower



LANDRETHS' RELIABLE

Landreth's Reliable

90 DAYS

This Cauliflower under ordinarily favorable conditions develops well-formed heads fit for table in 90 to 100 days.

It is not on all soils nor in all sections or climates that Cauliflower of any variety succeeds, and we do not claim that the Landreth will do so everywhere, but it affords a far better chance of success than any other variety of which we have knowledge, and it is well named "Reliable," as it succeeds where even the Snowball often fails. The Reliable is very hardy. The foliage is stiff and strong and little affected by insects.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	Per packet
\$20.00	\$5.50	\$1.50	20c.



LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TABLE

Xtra

Corn

Ordinary

Landreth's Earliest Table
55 DAYS

This produces the largest ear of any variety of an equal earliness in maturing for table use. It is a half Sugar variety of the height of Crosby or of about five feet. It can be grown in three-foot rows and cut out to eight inches. The ears are produced about eighteen inches from the ground and two to the stalk, the grain covering the entire cob clear to the point. On quick soil it should be ready for table eight weeks after germination, earlier than the earliest Corey, while producing an ear twice as large. Not being a Sugar Corn variety it does not possess the sweetness of the Sugar sorts, but is very acceptable before the others are ready. To the market Gardener it is very profitable.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Bushel	Peck	Half Peck	Per Qt.	Per ½ Pt.
\$5.00	\$1.50	\$1.00	35c.	15c.

Landreth's Sugar
70 DAYS

Many other Sugar varieties are earlier than this, but we believe it is the best all-round Corn and the most desirable as a main crop in the family garden. Planters will find it remarkably satisfactory and astonishingly productive, two ears on every stalk, often three and sometimes four. Stalks two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close-jointed and sturdy, never blowing over. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in edible condition ; which is a very great advantage.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Bushel	Peck	Half Peck	Per Qt.	Per ½ Pt.
\$6.00	\$2.00	\$1.25	45c.	15c.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see page 2 of cover.

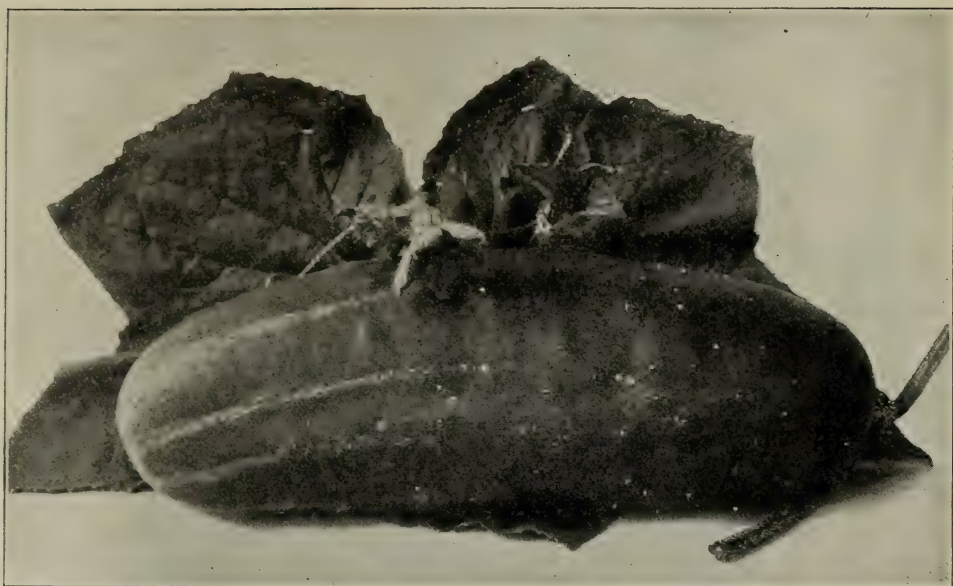


LANDRETHS' SUGAR



LANDRETHS' SUGAR

Cucumber



LANDRETHS' EXTRAORDINARY WHITE SPINE

Landreths' Extraordinary White Spine

45 DAYS

So very superior in every particular to the ordinary stock of White Spine, as not to be classed with it either in quality or price. Vine a strong grower, foliage broad-leaved, deep green, close-jointed, does not sunburn

Blooms early at every joint and sets fruit at every bloom. Consequently very prolific.

Fruit of three inches long for Gherkins can be gathered in 45 days. Large fruit for slicing can be pulled off in eight weeks.

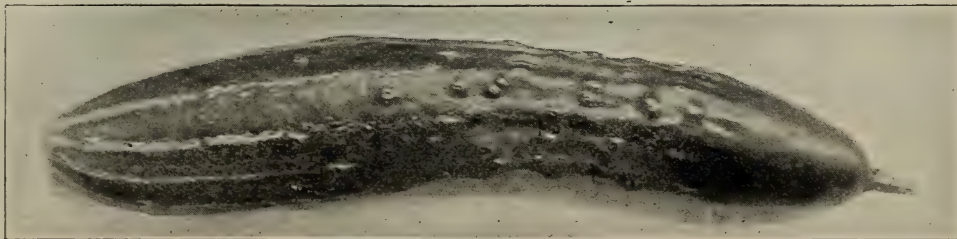
Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$2.50

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
80c.

Under 4 ozs., per oz
35c.

Per packet
15c.



LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN GHERKIN

Landreths' Long Green Gherkin

(SEE NEXT PAGE)



LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN GHERKINS

Cucumber

Landreth's Long Green Gherkins

60 DAYS

Not surpassed by any field sort in beauty, length and slimness of fruit. It is the earliest long green, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, derived from an English hothouse variety. Maturing for small pickling size in seven weeks, and for slicing in 70 days from germination. The fruit is particularly dark green and consequently attractive. The foliage is small.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2 50
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	80
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	35
Per packet	15

Landreth's Choice

50 DAYS

A variety from Japan, from whence everything is novel. The most distinctive sort we have ever offered, the foliage being different from that of any other Cucumber, soft and velvety, and in shape resembling the leaf of a Cantaloupe. It is a vigorous grower and productive of fruit of medium length, even diameter throughout the entire length, slightly warted and black-spined. The Landreth at 50 days after germination is a very desirable variety, when small, either for salting or pickling, or for slicing when of larger development. The vine is recognized at once as a distinct creation.



LANDRETHS' CHOICE

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	Per packet
\$3.00	\$1.00	40c.	15c.

Egg Plant



LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE

Landreths' Thornless Large Round Purple

120 DAYS

Thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to anyone than the spiny sorts so often sold, which by reason of thorns on leaf and stem offers serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection of Egg Plant, being productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of twelve pounds.

The fruit may be described as chunky, broad at bottom and flattened, diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color, when grown on soil of proper quality, a deep purple, often appearing almost black. Soil has much to do with depth of color.

Single plants of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet and produce eight to ten large fruits.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$4.00

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
\$1.50

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
55c.

Per packet
15c.



LANDRETHS' FORCING—PARTICULARLY CHOICE

Landreth's Virginia Solid Header

40 DAYS

Six weeks from the sowing of the Seed to the formation of a close head of unexcelled attractiveness and quality, making this variety superior to nine out of ten of sorts. It is equally adapted for culture either in the open garden or under glass, as it is exceedingly compact and a certain header. It is largely used by the most discriminating Market Gardeners, both in the greenhouse, in the cold frame and in the open ground.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$4 45
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1 40
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	45
Per packet	10



LANDRETHS' LARGEST OF ALL

Lettuce

Landreth's Forcing

35 DAYS

So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming small, crisp, compact heads of three inches in diameter before any other sort commences to head.

Having very few outside leaves, it can be planted at less than half distance, more than twice as many to the space as of larger sorts.

A valuable sort to the forcing house Gardener or to the Cottager using hotbeds or cold frame, because so many plants can be set on a limited space. The plants should be cut underground and sent to table in entire form on the root-stem, the bottom roots being trimmed and a few of the outside leaves removed, as shown in the illustration.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2 35
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	75
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	30
Per packet	10



LANDRETHS' VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER

Landreth's Largest of All

55 DAYS

A fine exhibition sort, no round-headed variety approaching it in size and effect.

A good header, of most excellent quality as respects color and texture of leaf. Shoots to seed very late, and a very shy seeder; an advantage to the Gardener but an unprofitable habit to the seed grower.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2 00
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	75
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	30
Per packet	15



LANDRETHS' UNSURPASSED CABBAGE LETTUCE

Lettuce

Landreth's Unsurpassed Cabbage Lettuce

40 DAYS

Habit very uniform, deep green, slightly crumpled, leaves round-ended, forming a well-closed and compact head, more nearly resembling Big Boston than any other sort, but by critical Gardeners considered superior to it, both for culture under glass or in the open garden. It is a sort which can be sown at all seasons of the year.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2 00
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	75
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	30
Per packet	15

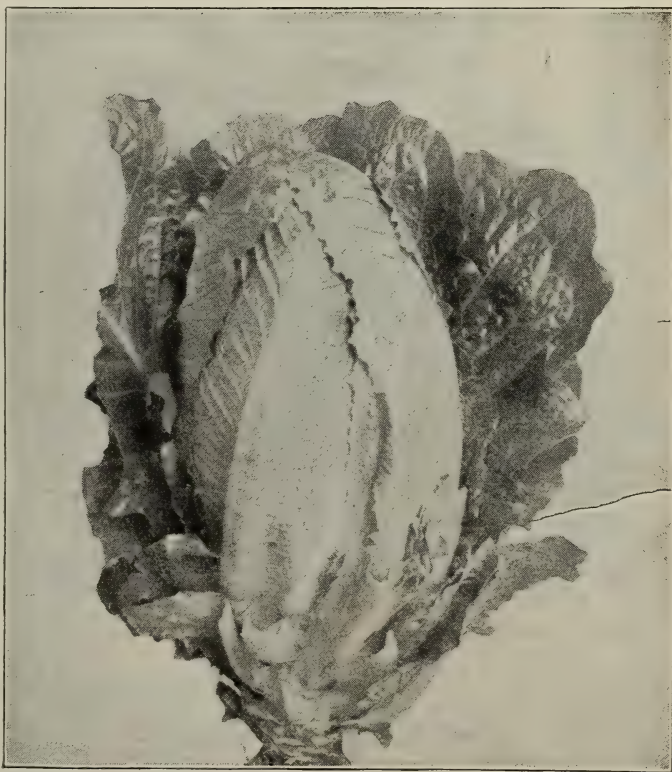
Landreth's White Cos

50 DAYS

This variety, maturing for table in seven weeks from germination, should be found in every vegetable garden, as it is a thoroughly reliable Lettuce. A strong grower and very productive, with long shell-shaped leaves of most excellent quality. It is a self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with a soft string or a wisp of grass, that the inner leaves may be blanched perfectly white, in which condition they are more crisp and decidedly more palatable than varieties of a Cabbage-heading habit.

It is really so superior to the Cabbage-head form of Lettuce, that it is a mystery why it does not displace them, especially as a given amount of ground will produce more than twice the amount of edible leaves that can possibly be obtained from any round-head variety.

The Landreth White Cos is a choice selection from the Cos family, variations of which are used in Europe to a far greater extent than those of any other Lettuce. This sort may be eaten out of hand with salt, the same as celery.



LANDRETHS' WHITE COS

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2.35	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	75c.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	30c.	Per packet	20c.
---	--------	-------------------------------	------	-------------------------------	------	----------------------	------

Mustard

Bloomsdale Large-Leaved

35 DAYS

So named by reason of producing, when fully grown, immense leaves which are as long and broad as the largest tobacco. These same leaves, when size of a man's hand, are very tender and admirable as a salad. The leaves, when twice that size, we recommend for boiling as Spinach. This plant should have a place in every Southern garden. An immense amount of edible material can be raised on a very limited space.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$1 40
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	45
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	15
Per packet	10



BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED MUSTARD



LANDRETHS' ARKANSAS TRAVELER

Watermelon

Landreth's Arkansas Traveler (75 DAYS)

A medium-long and for its size a very weighty Melon, averaging 20 pounds. Round, dark green, with waving stripes of black. Interior of fruit always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin. The flesh a brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether at once impressing one as a superior variety. It is intermediate in ripening. Has a very hard rind and therefore is a good shipper. As is the case with all good Melons, it is not a giant, few monsters being first-class.

We cannot say too much in praise of the beauty and quality of the Arkansas Traveler.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$1.70

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
55c.

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
15c.

Per packet
10c.

Cantaloupe



LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY

Landreths' Extra Early

65 DAYS

This, so far as we can observe, is the first Cantaloupe to ripen, being even earlier than the Jenny Lind, while twice its size. The form is half flat, fairly ribbed, green fleshed. Its merit consists in its early ripening habit. The quality is not the best—not very sugary—but that can be waived, so long as it is decidedly earlier than any other sort. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich. Have fine house and a family of seven boys, all from profits made in growing and marketing your Extra Early Cantaloupe."

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$1 40
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	45
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	15
Per packet	10

Landreths' Early Burlington

70 DAYS

This is of Asiatic origin, having in its original form been obtained from Teheran, Persia, a city famous for its Cantaloupes. The Early Burlington is the equal of any Melon on the market. It is deeply ribbed, green fleshed, heavily webbed, half round, very showy and early.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2 00
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	60
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	25
Per packet	10



LANDRETHS' EARLY BRISTOL



LANDRETHS' EARLY BURLINGTON

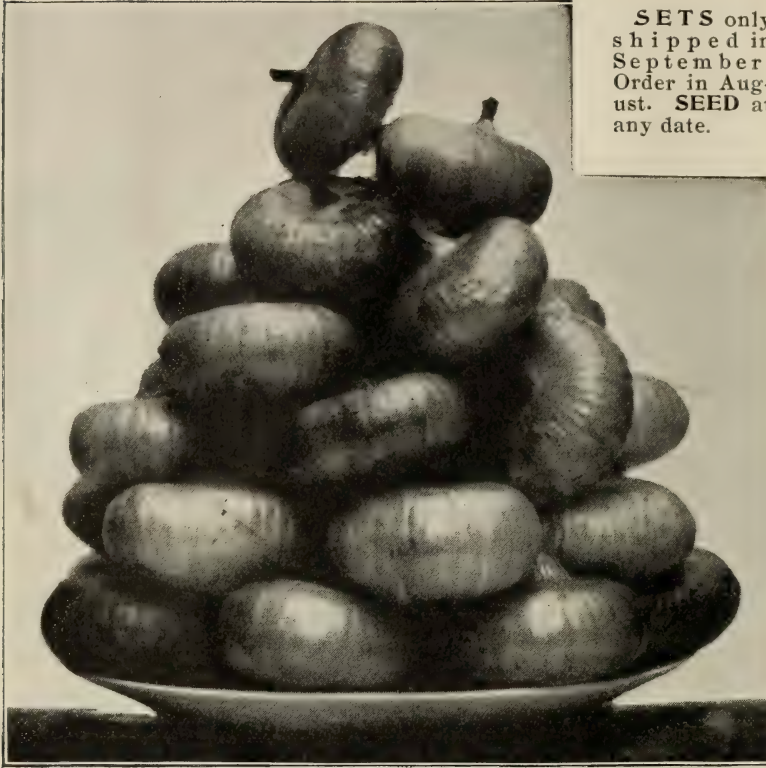
Landreths' Early Bristol

70 DAYS

A choice sort from Damascus, Syria, in which country Melons are grown in vast quantities and to great perfection. This selection was made by us out of over one hundred sorts obtained from Asia. It is thoroughly acclimatized, and is very prolific. An unsurpassed sort. Very showy. Completely covered with netting. Golden between the ribs. Flesh green. General appearance similar to a small Acme, but more oval. A good seller in market.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2 00
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	60
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	25
Per packet	10



EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL

SETS only
shipped in
September.
Order in Aug-
ust. SEED at
any date.

Onion

Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl

65 DAYS

In many respects the most remarkable Onion under cultivation, being the earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a summer Radish. Nine weeks from sowing to maturity, the bulbs pearly white, waxy, translucent, form flat and broad. Flavor very mild, all astringent qualities being eliminated. Indeed, it can be eaten raw almost with the freedom of an apple. The keeping qualities of the matured Onion are very good, but the Sets sprout very early and should be planted in October. We can furnish Sets in September. Those who have tried it always want it again because of its distinctive qualities. On a very rich soil it will grow sometimes five and six inches across the top.

Prices Including Postage

Over ¼ lb., per lb.	\$3 80
Per ¼ lb.	1 20
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	45
Per packet	10

Gibraltar Yellow Globe Onion

Here is a mammoth Onion of the general style of the Spanish Yellow Prize Taker, but distinct in many desirable features, the light grass-green leaves appearing very different from those of any other Onion. This sort does not produce stags or thick-necks, but bulbs very uniformly. The bulbs are suitable for home cooking throughout their entire growing season. They are nearly round, slightly ovoid at the top or crown, the skin is thin, the flesh tender. It is a sort especially recommended for Southern latitudes. It is the most showy of the class of imported Spanish Onions so often seen of remarkable size, hard, smooth skin and general effectiveness as exhibition Onions displayed on fruit stands. It sometimes grows to a size big as a Coccoanut.

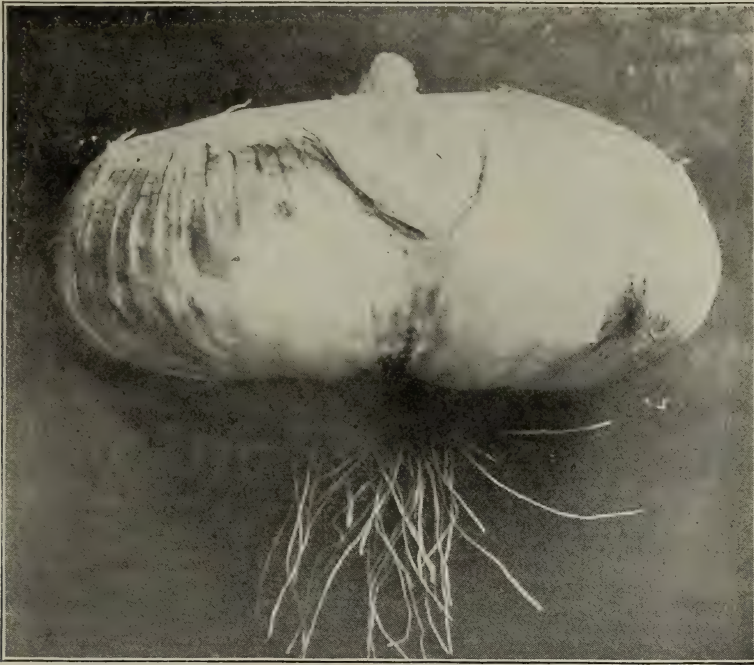


GIBRALTAR YELLOW GLOBE ONION

Prices Including Postage

Per pound	\$2 40
Per quarter pound	75
Per ounce	25
Per packet	10

THE PROFIT OF THIS ONION IS ITS EXTRAORDINARY EARLINESS. IT RIPENS BEFORE OTHER BULBS START.



BERMUDA ONION

Bermuda Island Seed (True Stock.)

The Bermuda White Onion is so astonishingly early in development as to be almost miraculous. Seed sown same time in the spring as White Portugal, Yellow Danvers, or any other sort, will produce Onions $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter before the others are one inch in diameter. The mature bulbs are white, waxy, flat and so mild as to be unusually palatable. Any party growing Bermuda Onions can have them three weeks ahead of White Portugal, seven weeks ahead of Danvers, and a market gardener will find them to sell like hot cakes.

We recommend the Bermuda White and Red in all Onion districts as sorts which will succeed and be found most profitable. In Texas one hundred thousand bushels are grown for Northern markets, the seed being planted in October, the plants carried over the winter and maturing for market in May.

Prices Including Postage

Per pound
\$3.50

Per quarter pound
\$1.00

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
40c.

Per packet
15c.

Market Gardeners will realize **Big Profits** by sowing **Seed** of the **Bermuda Onion**, the bulbs of which develop almost with the rapidity of **Radishes**. Nothing in this or any other Catalogue will give greater satisfaction or bring a larger Cash return.

**WE OFFER BOTH
RED AND WHITE
SEED**

This Onion, though known as Bermuda, is grown on the Canary Islands.



LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY

Bloomsdale Peas

60 DAYS

A second early and steady picker, enormously productive, pods large, containing nine and ten Peas in a pod. Flavor only equaled by the Landreths' Extra Early. Truckers handling this Pea have realized as much as \$300 per acre from the quantity sold off. It is a continuous bearer, affording many pickings.

**Prices by Freight or Express,
Not Prepaid**

Bushel	\$5 00
Peck	1 50
Half Peck	1 00
Per Qt.	35
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt.	10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see inside page of cover.

Peas

Landreths' Extra Early ⁴⁸ DAYS

White Oak trees may be White Oak trees, but woodsmen know that there yet remains much choice among them, and just so with Extra Early Peas.

A critical Gardener wants the best strain as respects earliness, size of pod, flavor, uniformity of ripening, vigor and uniformity in habit of the plant.

All these desirable qualities can be obtained in the strain sold as Landreths' Extra Early. This type will produce Peas fit for table in 44 or 50 days, according to soil and climatic conditions of the season of their growth.

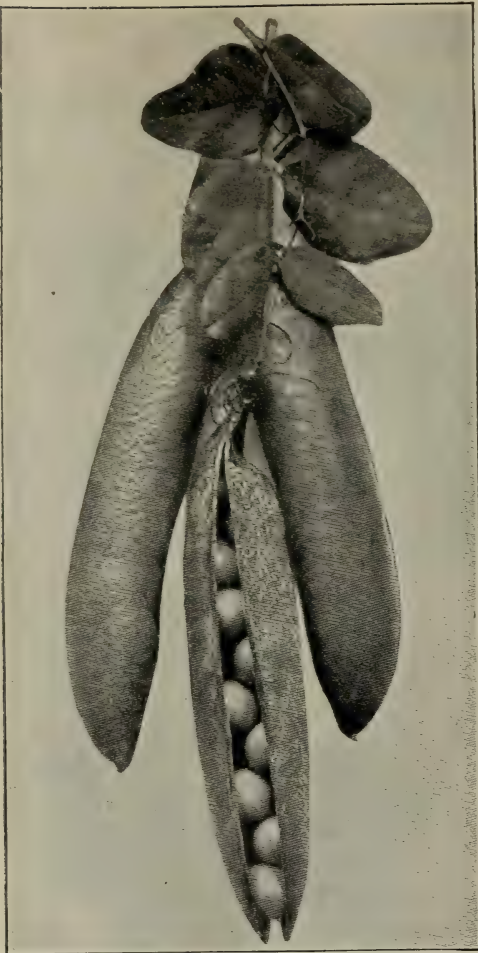
This Pea was introduced and named by the Landreths in 1823, and is the only Pea then used which has stood the test of time. Just as popular to-day as it ever was.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Bushel	Peck	$\frac{1}{2}$ Peck
\$5.00	\$1.35	\$0.75
Per Qt.	Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt.	
40c.	10c.	



BLOOMSDALE



THOMAS LAXTON

Peas

Thomas Laxton

70 DAYS

Similar to and by some believed to be an improvement on the Gradus, so celebrated for earliness, size and flavor. The Thomas Laxton is a Pea in some features, as claimed by growers, superior to the Gradus, but Gardeners differ as to the real merits of the two, some preferring one, others the contrary. For our part we do not see much difference, except in the price.

Prices
by
Freight
or
Express,
Not
Prepaid

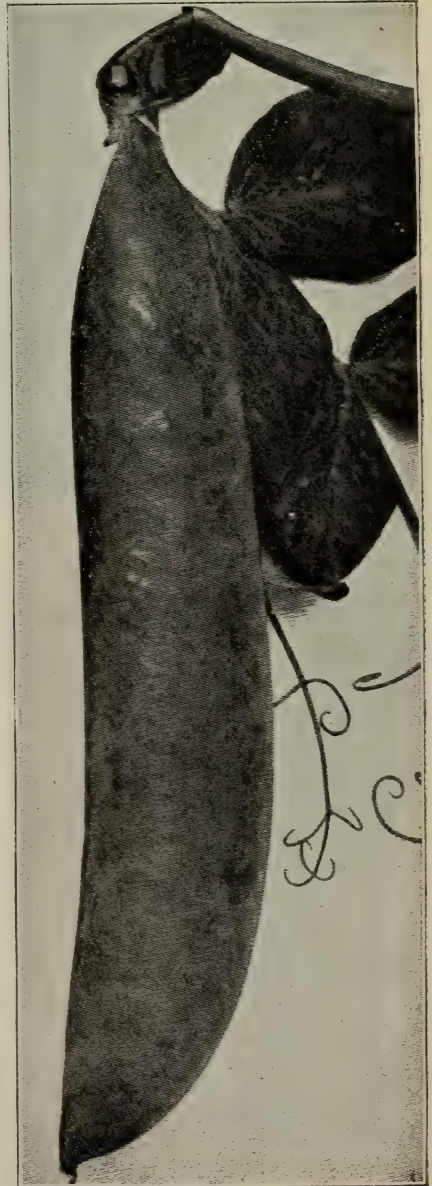
Bushel
\$10.00

Peck
\$3.00

Half Peck
\$1.60

Per Qt.
50c.

Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt.
20c.



LANDRETHS' MAMMOTH POD

Landreths' Mammoth Pod

80 DAYS

Vine strong as a White Marrowfat, and very productive of giant pods measuring 6 to 7 inches in length, pods larger than produced by any other Pea in cultivation. A grand exhibition Pea, certain to secure the greatest admiration.

Prices by Freight or Express, Not Prepaid

Bushel	Peck	Half Peck	Per Qt.	Per $\frac{1}{3}$ Pt.
\$10.00	\$3.00	\$1.60	50c.	20c.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small Seeds Postage paid by us, see inside page of cover.

Peas

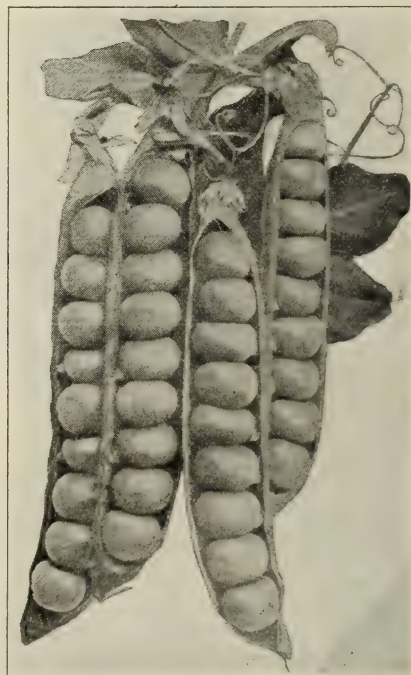


RIVENHALL WONDER

Rivenhall Wonder Peas

Of the Gem class; vines sturdy, short-jointed, deep green foliage, and growing to a height of ten inches. Foliage thick, pods dark green, six to eight to a vine, each pod filled with seven to eight large deep green seeds of sweet and delicate flavor, the habit fitting it for very close culture.

**Flat Packet, postage paid,
25 cents**



CARTER'S BUTTERCUP PEAS

Carter's Buttercup Peas

Vines about twenty inches high, foliage light yellow, very productive; in product very long and longer than Gradus. Pods generally produce on an average eight to ten large deep green seeds. Good main crop Pea of a short, sturdy and robust habit; a variety said to be of unusual adaptability to resist weather conditions destructive to other Peas.

Flat Packet, postage paid, 25 cents

Privet for Sale

Two hundred thousand (200,000) plants, all sizes, grown on Bloomsdale, and of 3 and 4 years old. All cut back, and now forked with three or four stems. Suitable for quickly making a thick hedge. We offer in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 feet high. Prices cut in half. F. O. B. Bristol, Pa. Terms, 30 days from date of shipment. Do you want any—what size and how many? Orders now booked for shipment during March or April. Prices from \$16.00 to \$75.00 per 1000 according to size.

Radish



LANDRETHS' EXCELSIOR

Landreths' Excelsior

16 DAYS

Under usual conditions will develop to the size of a copper cent in 16 days, and by 18 days to the diameter of a nickel.

The shape is an ovoid globe, with a small mouse-tail root. Color bright scarlet, flesh brittle as ice, general qualities unsurpassed. The best Scarlet Globe we have ever offered. We cannot say more, nor can anyone else say more in favor of any other sort.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$1.25

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
40c.

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
20c.

Per packet
15c.

Landreths' White Ladyfinger

23 DAYS

Twenty-three days to mature. A long, white, crisp and brittle-fleshed variety, half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. The best long White Radish ever introduced. Flavor most excellent, and altogether a very satisfactory sort as a succession to the earlier Turnip-rooted sorts.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	Per packet
\$1.00	40c.	20c.	10c.

LANDRETHS' WHITE
LADYFINGER

Radish

Wonderful Half-Long Red

23 DAYS

So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in 20 days. Grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape, color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Similar to the preceding, only a pure white, the other being scarlet.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	Per packet
\$1.00	40c.	20c.	10c.



WONDERFUL HALF-
LONG RED

Landreths' Improved White Box

30 DAYS

Foliage short, fitting it for close cultivation in hot or cold frames or boxes, hence its name. Root white and turnip-formed. Not getting pithy till quite old, a quality possessed by this variety to a very remarkable degree and one which makes the sort most desirable.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	Per packet
75c.	25c.	15c.	10c.



LANDRETHS' WHITE BOX



LANDRETHS' ALL SEASONS

Landreths' All Seasons

Edible at 26 Days and continuously for Months

A variety suitable for sowing at all seasons of the year and at all stages of development fit for the table. A Cherry-red Globe, edible when of a half-inch diameter, and continuously edible till four times as large, never getting pithy, being in this respect very distinctive from all summer Radishes. It more nearly resembles China Rose, but is superior to it, differing from the China in being red all over, while the true China is white at the bottom. When grown as an autumn sort it develops to a diameter of two to three inches, and will keep in perfect condition for months like a Potato.

We have a large field of All Seasons which was drilled 12th of August, and this day, 7th of September, twenty-six days after sowing the roots, are suitable for table use, and will so continue throughout the entire winter and far into spring.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	Per packet
\$1.00	40c.	20c.	15c.

Spinach



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH



LEAVES OF BLOOMSDALE SPINACH

Bloomsdale

40 DAYS

The Landreths introduced and named this variety in 1828, since when it has become a standard and now appears in nearly all catalogues. As an Autumn sort it is superior to all others, but in the Spring it is inclined to shoot early. The leaves are twisted and bloated, giving them when ready for shipment an elasticity adapting them for transportation to long distances, and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities. As a consequence, far more barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach are cut to the acre than any other variety, often as much as 150 barrels. The illustrations partly indicate the twisted and bloated character of the leaves.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
40c.

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
20c.

Under 4 ozs., per oz.
15c.

Per packet
10c.



LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TOMATO ON TRELLIS

Landreths' Earliest Tomato

(See back cover.)

is, without doubt, a type which ripens earlier than any other known sort of large fruit.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.
\$10.00

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
\$3.00

Per oz.
90c.

Per packet
25c.

Heretofore the earliest sort was the **Sparks' Earliana** which has been so popular as to have been sold in quantities, shortly after its first introduction, at as high a price as Twenty [20] Dollars per pound, and Ten Dollars per pound subsequently on large orders.

The following comparison between the two varieties indicate their relative differences.

COMPARATIVE QUALITIES

Earliana Tomato	Qualities	Landreths' Earliest Tomato
Vine rather compact. Short-jointed and small stems. Foliage thin, small and a light green.	{ HABIT OF VINE }	Strong growing, like Beauty, Stone or Paragon. More than twice as vigorous as Earliana. Foliage larger and darker green
Close to root. Three or four very compact clusters. Six, ten or twelve fruits to each bunch. Quite distinct in this habit.	{ HABIT OF FRUITING }	Fruit all over the plant. Clusters of fruit not more than four or five in a bunch. On the whole the plant produces three times as much fruit as the Earliana.
In about eighty-five [85] days from germination.	{ PERIOD OF RIPENING }	Eighty days from germination. Five to six days earlier than Earliana.
Deep red, slightly flattened, under size.	{ STYLE OF FRUIT }	Deep red, slightly flattened. Large as Beauty or Paragon. One quarter larger than the Earliana.

To sum up, the Landreths' Earliest is five days earlier than Earliana, larger in fruit and more than three times as productive.

Tomato—"Always Large"

Landreths' Ever Large

100 DAYS

So named because the fruit keeps its size from the first to the last ripening. The Seed we offer was saved from a field which gave 14 tons to the acre. It is a reliable cropper, solid flesh, color red. Some of the fruit is a little rough, but it is so exceedingly productive and so thoroughly maintains its large size to the end of the season, that the few rough fruit met with can be overlooked. We know of \$4.00 an ounce as having been paid for the Seed of this variety by a number of Jersey Market Gardeners.



LANDRETHS' EVER LARGE

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Under 4 ozs., per oz.	Per packet
\$3.25	\$1.00	40c.	15c.

Landreths' T. T. T. or Ten Ton Tomato

100 DAYS

So called because when first introduced by us 10 tons were produced to the acre, but since then 15 and 16 tons have been gathered from the acre. On Bloomsdale we have grown 600 bushels of fruit to the acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. The skin smooth as an apple. Color blood-red. The meat solid, free from air spaces or hard cores. It is a profitable variety to the Canner and the Farmer.

Prices Including Postage

Over $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., per lb.	\$2 50
Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	90
Under 4 ozs., per oz.	30
Per packet	10



LANDRETHS' TEN TON—VERY CHOICE

Tomatoes

Matchless Tomato

Bright red fruit, large, smooth and solid. Not so early as some others, but of admirable quality and productive vines very vigorous.

Prices Including Postage

Per pound	Per half pound	Per quarter pound	Per oz.	Per packet
\$3.50	\$1.50	80c.	25c.	10c.

New Globe Tomato

Vines strong in growth and productive in fruit, which is generally round, something like a plum in shape, though a small proportion will be found flattish. Color bright rose and purple, but at stem end slightly lemon; flesh solid. Last year the introducer of this new Tomato sold the seed at 20c. per packet of 40 seeds, or at the rate of \$7.00 per pound.

Prices Including Postage

Per pound	Per half pound	Per quarter pound	Per oz.	Per packet
\$5.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	60c.	15c.

Chalk's Early Jewel

Ten days later than Landreths' Earliest, producing large, globular fruit, smooth skin, flesh bright red, scarlet and solid. The fruit very free from cracks or any convolutions upon the surface. Vines strong in growth, dark green and very hardy. A good market garden sort. We offer Bloomsdale grown as follows:

Prices Including Postage

Per pound	Per half pound	Per quarter pound	Per oz.	Per packet
\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	50c.	10c.

Dwarf Stone

General habit of growth like Dwarf Champion, but more inclined to branch. Foliage smaller and not so deep a green; fruit bright scarlet, larger than Dwarf Champion, largest of any of the "tree" varieties, produced in clusters, quality very fine being quite free from cracks, ripening three weeks later than Champion and desirable as a succession. Plants may be set 18 x 24 inches.

Prices Including Postage

Per pound	Per quarter pound	Per oz.	Per packet
\$3.75	\$1.00	40c.	15c.

Late Additions to the List of **INDISPENSABLES**—not Inferior,
but really very **SUPERIOR**, otherwise they would
not be Inserted

CORN

White Evergreen Sugar

Slimmer and shorter stalks than the Stowell's Evergreen; broad, vigorous, deep green foliage without any red color; earlier by several days to produce ears suitable for table. Ears set low on the stalk, fully as large and grains a **purer white** than Stowell's. Very sugary; ears filled with tightly-set grains from butt to tip. Ears remaining long in edible condition—a true evergreen. Certainly a most desirable variety to add to the list of Standards.

By Freight or Express

Per bushel
\$5.00

Per peck
\$1.75

Per $\frac{1}{2}$ peck
70c.

LETTUCE

Brittle Ice

Peculiar in appearance—a veritable ice head—smooth leaves fluted on the edge and closely formed, making a blanched or crystal interior. These blanched leaves are very brittle and attractive; the ribs thick and marrow-like; size of head large, and altogether attractive and valuable.

Prices Including Postage

Per pound
\$2.50

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound
75c.

Per ounce
25c.

Per packet
10c.

RADISH

Icicle

A half-long, of from five to six inches, broad-shouldered, crown greenish, body of the root pure waxy white, somewhat similar in character to the Vienna, but shorter and thicker.

Prices Including Postage

Per pound
\$1.60

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound
50c.

Per ounce
20c.

Per packet
10c.

CABBAGE

Landreths' Very Early Flat

A close jointed half dwarf, a uniform and certain header. The leaves are broadly feathered clear up to the stalk, the spread of outside leaves is about twenty inches, thus admitting of close planting. The diameter of head is six to eight inches, ripening solid as an apple ten days earlier than the best Jersey Wakefield, and far ahead of Early Flat Parisian or Early Spring. The stem is so short that the plants appear to set immediately on the surface of the ground. The outside leaves are all round ended and of a dark blue color, while the color of the head is a yellowish-green. The heads are quite flat on top and bottom. This sort, while of a satisfactory size, either for private use or Market Gardeners' sales, is earlier, so far as we can perceive, than any other Cabbage offered in any other catalogue. It is a hardy sort, resisting both frost and drought.

Prices Including Postage

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound
\$2.00

Per ounce
75c.

Per packet
25c.

CABBAGE

Landreths' Earliest Savoy

Nothing like it among the Savoy Cabbage, it being weeks earlier than any of its Savoy class. Outside leaves light yellow and much bloated. Heads conical, yellowish-green, and very marrow-like. The flavor is like that of the Cauliflower, and we recommend it as a substitute where Cauliflower heads cannot be grown. Every plant makes a head, and it will be found a profitable sort under all circumstances.

Prices Including Postage

Per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound
\$1.50

Per ounce
50c.

Per packet
25c.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

MARKET GARDEN AND FARM NOTES.

By BURNET LANDRETH.

Price, 50 cents, postage paid.

This volume is a valuable book of 213 pages recommended to all students of Horticulture, especially parties engaged in the growing of Vegetables for sale.

999 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

By BURNET LANDRETH.

Price, 50 cents, postage prepaid.

This book of 195 pages is unique, as in no other publication can there be found such a series of leading questions with such direct and practical answers. It is really a text-book of continuous reference by any practical inquirer having it on his table. We recommend it as a most valuable publication. Its merits will be recognized at a moment's glance.

We strongly advocate the study of Landreth's new book titled

HOME GARDENING FOR BEGINNERS; or, KITCHEN GARDEN HINTS for the Inexperienced and some POINTS for EXPERTS.

By BURNET LANDRETH.

This volume of nearly two hundred pages contains about twenty-four chapters on many important subjects.

PRICE, \$1.00, POSTAGE PAID.

This book is worth ten [10] times its cost, being written in such an easy, descriptive style that any reader may quickly comprehend its entire contents—the whys, wherefores and results—directions which can be followed by the most inexperienced in gardening management. Always practicable to a marked degree, sometimes of a scientific turn, yet so expressed that the presentation of subjects so often incomprehensible are made as clear as noonday. This book is worthy of the closest attention both of the amateur and practical gardener, or of the student of horticulture, however much he may be advanced in the art.

Extract from Chapter 6th.

The observant gardener, wanting a guide as to the best time to sow seeds, both in hotbeds and in the open garden, can best look to the conditions of the soil under the influences of the approaching spring and summer, as is indicated by the seasonable awakening and growth of outdoor overwintered bulbs, and by the unfolding of the buds and leaves of grass, shrubs and trees, as for example:

1. By the swelling of the buds of the Red and White Maple Trees.

2. The appearance of the sprouts of the Daffodil, Crocus and Lily.

3. By the flowering of the Dogwood, by the pink color of the Peach Tree twigs, and later on by the rose-colored and red buds.

4. The blooming of the Peach and Cherry.

With these natural guides, indicative of the warming up of the soil, we have drawn the following table of the proper successive periods for seed sowing, for be it observed some seeds will sprout in cold

SOW IN HOTBEDS

The following sorts, all very susceptible to frost.

Cabbage	Tomato
Brussels Sprouts	Pepper
Cauliflower	Egg Plant
Broccoli	

{ Prepare the hotbeds when the buds of the Red and White Maple Trees begin to swell, or when the new leaves
Three weeks after the Seed is sown the plants should be transplanted about thirty

I. OUTDOOR SOWINGS.

1. HARDY SORTS, OR THOSE OF THE GREATEST RESISTANCE TO SLIGHT FROST.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Lawn Grass	Asparagus Seed
White Clover	" Roots
Sweet Peas	Onion Seed
Table Peas	" Sets
Lettuce	Leek
Radish	Spinach

{ Sow these seeds in the open garden when the sprouts of the Daffodil, Lily and Crocus are peeping through the ground, and when the buds of the Red and White Maple Trees

2. HARDY.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Sorts which sprout best in a warmer soil and which will not resist frost.

Celery	Rhubarb
Carrots	Parsley
Kale	Parsnip
Turnip	Corn Salad
Endive	Chicory
Mustard	Cress
Artichoke	Dandelion

Cabbage, removed to open garden from hotbed.
Brussels Sprouts, removed to open garden from hotbed.
Cauliflower, do do
Kohl Rabi, do do

These seeds should be sown in the open garden just before or at the date when the Peach Tree and Dogwood are in bloom, and when the Red Maple has dropped its flowers—when

3. HARDY.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Sorts which sprout best in still dryer and warmer soil, and when the Cherry Tree blossoms are ready to burst and before the blooming of the Apple, then all these seeds may be sown in the open garden and hotbed plants may be set out in the open garden.

Beet	Nasturtium, both table and ornament	Swiss Chard
Okra		Salsify

Pepper and Egg Plant transplant in the open ground from hotbeds also.
Pepper, sow additional seed in outdoor bed.

4. HARDY OR MOST TENDER OF OUTDOOR PLANTS.

SOW IN THE OPEN GARDEN

Beans—Bush	Cucumber
" Pole	Squash
Corn—Field	Watermelon
" Sugar	Cantaloupe
Pumpkin	

{ Sorts sprouting only in a really hot, dry soil; sorts which will not sprout but rot under conditions of continued cold or dampness.
Sow these Seeds in the open ground when the Apple blossoms have burst, or when

Does Your Merchant Handle Landreths' Seeds ?

If not, he should, and you should influence him to do so. At any event he can get them especially for you. But if he won't, then write to Bloomsdale, as the United States Mail brings Landreths' Seeds to every man's Post Office.



The above is an illustration of how the Rural Delivery wagons carry Landreths' Seeds to the farmhouse door.

United States Money Orders can be obtained at almost every Post Office. They cost

For Orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50	3 cents
If over \$2.50 and not exceeding 5.00	5 cents
“ 5.00 and not exceeding 10.00	8 cents
“ 10.00 and not exceeding 20.00	10 cents

It is not only the United States Mail which carries Landreths' Seeds, but under the arrangements of the International Postal Union, these Seeds are carried in foreign mails to customers in all countries of the world, distances being inconsiderable and planting always somewhere in season.

A very large proportion of Landreths' Seeds are grown on Bloomsdale Farms, where the cost of their production is very much greater than farmer growers' prices, at which the Seed could be contracted for.

The attention given Landreths' Seed crops in selection for purity makes the Seed **worth more than asked.**

If you wish a copy of this Catalogue mailed to your neighbor or friend, send us their address on a postal card.

An Unparalleled Record.

Only thirty [30] families in the United States have continued in the same line of commercial business as founded by their great-great-grandfathers over one hundred [100] years ago. The Landreth family is one of this limited number, four generations having been engaged in growing and selling Seeds over a period of one hundred and twenty-one [121] years.

To indicate the degree of commercial confidence existing between the Landreths and their oldest customers, we print some testimonials, all of date since July, 1905. It will be noticed that three of the customers have been buyers from the Landreths for over one hundred [100] years, and all over forty [40] years. To publish testimonials from those other Firms dealing with us for a shorter period would require a distinct pamphlet. This list of old customers cannot be paralleled in the United States by any other commercial establishment.

E. S. LEADBEATER & SONS, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

- 113 When we write this note we cannot but think how long business relations have existed between our two Houses. Our business was commenced in 1792, and during this entire period our Seed Department has been supplied with Landreths' Seeds, and from present indications we see no reason why it should not continue, as we think Landreths' Seeds are the best.

S. W. HEINITSH, LANCASTER, PA.

- 110 Over one hundred and ten (110) years ago my grandfather was a buyer of Landreths' Garden Seeds, which we still sell, and which still maintain their reputation as unexcelled.

STEINMAN HARDWARE COMPANY, LANCASTER, PA.

- 100 Our Firm, founded in 1760, has continuously been a purchaser of Landreths' Seeds for quite one hundred (100) years.

MACCALLA & CO. INC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

- 87 For eighty-seven (87) years this printing establishment and its predecessors, MacCalla & Co., MacCalla & Stavely, Stavely & MacCalla, has been printing the Landreth Seed Catalogue and other printing for the Landreths. During this time our relations have been most pleasant.

J. E. YOUNGLOVE, BOWLING GREEN, KY.

- 61 For over sixty-one (61) years my Firm have been purchasers and sellers of Landreths' Seeds, and throughout that long period have had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with them as respects their purity and vitality.

G. F. WITTICH, CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

- 55 Fifty-five (55) years ago I made the first purchase of Landreths' Garden Seeds, which Seeds still maintain their superiority.

GEORGE ROSS & CO., LEBANON, PA.

- 53 We have sold Landreths' Seeds since 1852, a period of fifty-three (53) years, and they have given our customers general satisfaction. Our relations with the Landreths have always been pleasant.

R. B. TEMPLEMAN, NAVASOTA, TEXAS.

- 53 The writer has been selling Landreths' Seeds in Texas since 1852, with perfect satisfaction to himself and his customers.

ROBERT N. ELLIS, GREENVILLE, GA.

- 53 Landreths' Seeds have been sold over my counter and that of my father, to which business mine is successor, for fifty-three (53) years, or since 1852. They have been uniformly satisfactory to the purchasers.

W. H. HILL, TENNAHA, TEXAS.

- 52 My family have been buying Landreths' Seeds since 1853. I find none better.

THE WILLS DRUG CO., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

- 52 Since 1854, except during the war period, we have been selling and using Landreths' Seeds, with uniform satisfaction to ourselves and our customers, and hope to continue handling them as long as we remain in the Seed business.

L. H. OTT, HARRISONBURG, VA.

- 52 I have been in business since 1854 and have sold Landreths' Seeds since that date, now fifty-one (51) years ago, and we expect to sell them as long as we remain in business.

JOSEPH MILNER & SON, FLORENCE, ALA.

- 50 This business was established in 1854 and our sale of Landreths' Seeds dates back to that time, over fifty (50) years, during which long period we have handled Landreths' Seeds. They have commanded universal confidence, our customers saying "trials with other brands were disappointing."

J. A. SHREVE, PORT GIBSON, MISS.

- 50 My father commenced purchasing Landreths' Seeds over fifty (50) years ago. I now only handle Landreths' which I consider the best.

J. E. & C. F. HARPER, MADISON, IND.

- 50 Having bought Landreths' Garden Seeds for over fifty (50) years, we are qualified to testify to their high grade. The good name of Landreths' has made the handling of their Seeds a valuable and satisfactory part of our business.

LEE RICHARDSON & CO., VICKSBURG, MISS.

- 45 Our House started in business in 1860, forty-five (45) years ago, and up to the present, when we have ceased to sell Seeds, we had always handled Landreths', which we considered one of our foundation stones.

I. J. BLACKWELL, TITUSVILLE, N. J.

- 41 I have been selling Landreths' Seeds since 1864, forty-one (41) years, but my father used them fifty years ago.

J. B. COOPER, SMYRNA, DEL.

- 41 For the last forty-one (41) years, or since 1864, have not missed a season when I have not sold Landreths' Garden Seeds, never in all that time having had a single unfavorable report of them.

DAWSON & JENKINS, EASTON, MD.

- 40 We have been selling Landreths' Seeds for over forty (40) years with great satisfaction, and we have used Landreths' Seeds exclusively.

B. SCHMITT, WOODSTOCK, VA.

- 40 Unless the goods were satisfactory and the treatment courteous, I would not have been selling Landreths' Seeds for over forty (40) years.

G. M. ELDRIDGE, AMERICUS, GA.

- 40 Doctor E. J. Eldridge started here in business in 1865, or forty (40) years ago, since when we have been continuously buying Landreths' Seeds.

ALBERT ALLEN, GREEN CASTLE, IND.

- 40 For over forty (40) years I have sold Landreths' Seeds and our business intercourse has been of the most pleasant character.

DIEMER & CARTER, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

- 40 This House has handled Landreths' Seeds for over (40) forty years without a single complaint in all that time, and we attribute our success to the superiority of Landreths' goods.

RITCHEY & SMART, McMINNVILLE, TENN.

- 40 This House has been selling Landreths' Seeds for forty (40) years, none giving the satisfaction of Landreths', which name is sufficient for our customers. There is nothing too good to say for Landreths' Seeds.

MARK W. JOHNSON, ATLANTA, GA.

- 40 For forty (40) years I have been handling Landreths' Seeds and reports from our customers always come in "all satisfactory." Your caution in introducing startling novelties is highly commendable. You prefer giving results rather than extravagant pictures.

An extended list is being prepared to include the names of the several hundred wholesale customers who for over twenty-five [25] years have been continuously selling Landreths' Seeds. Old customers are requested to send in their names.

The Landreths have old-established wholesale customers in many foreign countries, for example, one in China of forty-four [44] years' standing, and several in British India of over sixty-five [65] years' standing.

D. Landreth Seed Company, Bristol, Pa.

SEED Establishment Founded 1784

Pedigree Seeds Compared with Cheap Seeds.

Possibly many Planters of Seed do not clearly understand what is implied by cheap Seeds, and Seeds sold cheaply are generally hybrid, cross-bred or mongrel stock; consequently, to make clear the difference, we will very briefly enumerate some of the conditions necessary to be observed to produce **pedigree** stock, such as are Landreth's. Neglected crops make cheap Seeds.

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Radishes, Onions, all growing partly under ground, to an extent hide their defects, if any; therefore they must be pulled up and examined before being permitted to produce Seed. The roots of bad shape, bad color or other bad habits thrown away, if it be intended to preserve a fixed character. This costs time and money, and such Seeds **cannot** be sold cheaply.

Peas and Beans, which always show a strong disposition to vary, can only be kept in place by pulling out vines which are runners or inclined to run, a tendency observable in all neglected stocks; also by pulling out all pods of shapes and colors not desired—mixed, distinct in habit or growth—all being thrown out. This takes much time and expense and reduces the volume of the crop, and such Seeds **cannot** be sold cheaply.

The vine crops, as Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin, always exhibit a strong disposition to "sport," that is to say, to produce shape and colors of fruits not wanted, and these must be smashed in the field before harvesting, or else Seed from them will be sowed, the resultant crops still further cross-bred and disposed to vary. This greatly diminishes the product of Seed per acre, consequently Seeds saved after such a process of culling **cannot** be sold cheaply.

Cabbage, even in the case of the best stock, must be severely culled to make a field perfectly uniform. Sometimes out of the 15,000 on an acre 1000 plants will be cut out. This establishment has frequently cut more, preferring to have a limited stock of Seed of true type, rather than a large stock of Seed not absolutely true. Such Seeds **cannot** be sold cheaply.

Tomatoes, a fruit always exhibiting a good deal of variation, can only be kept in place by selecting Seed for the following year by going over the crop and picking out one by one those vines which produce fruit of true character, and from these vines picking two or three fruits which are perfect. Tomato Seed raised after such a system, over a period of years, truly becomes pedigree Seeds, and is far superior to the ordinary run of Seeds taken out of any chance crop. Any intelligent reader will perceive that Seed, secured as we have described, cannot be sold in competition with "wild cat" stuff, as it costs money and takes experience to save pedigree Seed. Such **cannot** be sold cheaply.

The above enumeration of a very few of the systems of Seed saving demonstrates to the uninitiated that there is a difference between Seed the same as there is a difference between dogs or horses, and that it is entirely unfair and unbusiness-like to compare Seeds according to their prices. For the more one has of poor stock, the worse he is off. Better have 100 good Cabbages than 1000 mongrels.

This partially indicates that the Seed Grower must possess a full knowledge of the proper characteristics of the crops from which he saves Seed. These selections take much labor, for they cannot always be done at one time, generally over a period of some weeks, as plants develop objectionable characteristics from day to day. It costs lots of money to do such work, both in wages and still more in a serious reduction of the crop product.

Many Seed Growers save themselves the labor of purifying the crop and insure themselves in a larger harvest than if a twentieth or one-tenth are pulled out and destroyed. Frequently one-half or more should be pulled out and destroyed. Many Seed Growers allow the bad plants to remain, and the Seed from such is harvested with the good. These are the men who grow cheap Seeds to sell. To the Planter they are dear Seeds.

With a conscientious Merchant quality should be the first thought, and still more so should it be with the Planter of Seeds either for profit or pleasure.

The CHEAPENING OF PRICES of Seeds has resulted in a LOWERING OF QUALITY, as is clearly apparent to every observing man. As, for example, last winter this Seed Company obtained samples of some Seeds as were offered to the public at low prices in competition with Landreth's prices; indeed, less than the cost of production of reliable Seeds. These Seeds were planted last spring in the Bloomsdale Trial Grounds. The Peas averaged 40 per cent. admixtures and runners, and often impossible of recognition as of any particular sorts.

The Beans were worse, many of them ranging from 30 to 50 and even 60 per cent. runners and admixtures of round and flat pods and green and golden pods.

The purchase of cheap Seeds by Merchants is having the effect of driving all Market Gardeners and other critical customers away from their local stores and directly to the old-established Seed houses, and as a consequence the increasing of the mail order trade, as is clearly proven by the increasing number of letters received from Market Gardeners in various sections to the effect that they are afraid to purchase from local Merchants, many of whom, they know from bitter experience, look only after cheap prices, without any regard to quality. A cheap price for any Seeds at once brands it as common and unclean.

At last the effort to purchase cheap Seeds seems, in one case at least, to have ceased, for the Government Purchasing Agent of one Western State sent in to us many separate orders for the various institutions of that State having kitchen or ornamental gardens, saying, "Fill the orders with the best Seeds and at fair prices. We are tired of the quality, or rather the want of quality, of Seeds obtained by us in the past under the system of competitive prices. We are done getting Seeds under that plan."

RELIABLE Seeds are worth their PRICE.



VIEW OF TRIAL GROUNDS.

Each wooden label marks either a distinct variety or a distinct sowing of the same variety saved from a different harvest.

Trial Ground Investigations.

The illustration, taken from a photograph of the Bloomsdale Trial Grounds, shows how plants of the same family, as, for instance, all Radishes or all Lettuces, are examined in close competition, one sampled with another, as, for example: though Philadelphia White Box Radish is a well-known sort, nearly every stock of it, like every other stock of every other Garden Vegetable, slightly differs, according to the humor or whim of the Seed Grower who produces the Seed, some people paying attention to size and ignoring, to a great extent, other qualities; other Growers paying most attention to color, other Growers paying most attention to shape other Growers to earliness in maturity. Consequently the productions of these various Growers or Seed Merchants differ one from another as respects any good article of the whole list, though sold under the same label as to name.

It is to see which Merchant has the best, as respects all desirable qualities, that these competitive tests are carried on at Bloomsdale, and the Landreths have been doing it for one hundred (100) years, and have preserved their records of past tests in the form of written descriptions, outline drawings, longitudinal and cross sections.

Landreths' Seeds now, since 1784, for one hundred and twenty-one (121) years, have for all that time been the standard of excellence of American Seeds, below which all others have taken their relative position, and some very far down in the scale. No matter what claim is put forth, none are better and few as good; though like the boy who whistles to keep up his courage, much loud talking is done and many questionable statements made. The scale of relative excellence is fast being extended downward toward the zero mark, for the cheapening of prices is still going on in a merry race, and the purchasers are getting the worth of their money.

In the cultivation of the Landreths' crops, the adoption and improvement of types, their purification or roguing, their proper feeding or fertilizing, their harvesting and curing, there has been brought to bear the highest ability as respects a knowledge of the sciences of outdoors; for the Landreths for four generations have been graduates of the open fields, experience not acquired in the Seed shop or at the desk.

The Farmer's garden is a test by which to indicate a progressive man. If he has a good garden, sufficient for all requirements of his home, he is a thorough farmer; but if he has no garden, watch him, and note with certainty that in the end, if he does not make a failure of farming, he certainly never makes his home attractive, for he is a selfish man. On a farm everything that is wanted upon the table should be grown, except condiments and tea. Lay out a garden to-day and have it ready for the next planting season, whether it be spring or autumn, whichever comes next. The preparatory work cannot be put off until the day of seeding.

The gratification of growing in one's own garden a succession of fresh Kitchen Vegetables is, of course, in the first instance, gastronomic; but in thoughtful minds, brought to dwell upon plant variation, there is a gradual development of higher aspirations, that of doing something toward the improvement of species; so that the second thought finally becomes the primary one, an impulse so dispossessing the original idea of food production, that the intelligent Gardener becomes a student of vegetable physiology, a biological investigator into all matters of plant life—he enters upon a new stage, one of mental gratification, one affording a hundred times the pleasure of a mere animal-like eating of the food products of the garden.

Seed Growing at Bloomsdale.

AN EXTRACT.

Except during winter, crops of choice vegetables in their various stages of growth can be seen any day on Bloomsdale Farms, where the quality and texture of soil and climatic conditions are most favorable to produce perfect development as respects shape, texture, color and flavor.

I will not dwell on the well-worn subject of qualities of Garden Vegetables, nor on the respective merits of sub-types, but record more general observations concerning Bloomsdale Seed Farms, the output in money's worth from which has not been approached by any other Seed farm, home or abroad—a farm since early Colonial days always in the front in the agricultural art, consequently a farm which will, in its description, be more interesting as respects its agricultural history than as to its crops; but the writer will, in passing, here remark that the Landreth family began the business of raising Garden Seeds shortly after the Revolution, or possibly to better mark the antiquity of the establishment, will say when Washington became President.

These farms, for there are several united, are situate in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in the Valley of the Delaware, with a river front of a mile and a half along the blue waters of this noble stream, a volume of water nearly a mile in width ceaselessly flowing onward to the Atlantic.

Bloomsdale Farm dates from 1685, when its original thousand (1000) acres were cut out of the wilds of a White Pine forest by parties acting under the Commission of William Penn.

Within a mile are situated what were once the Manor lands of William Penn, the first Proprietary Governor of the Colony, the tract of eight thousand (8000) acres laying between the "King's Path" and the river, a district now famous for its abundant crops of Potatoes, Tobacco and Asparagus. Here William Penn, at that time head of the Quakers, took up his residence in 1682. At the time of the Revolution the Manor lands were confiscated by the State, the descendants of Governor Penn being Royalists and having fled the country.

Only a few miles above Bloomsdale Farms is Washington's Crossing, where the Revolutionary army crossed the Delaware on Christmas Eve, before the battle of Trenton.

Bloomsdale during the Revolutionary War furnished two officers to the Revolutionary army. In December, 1776, three thousand Continental soldiers, under General Putnam and General Cadwalader, crossed the Delaware at Bloomsdale Ferry to the opposite Jersey shore, using Bloomsdale House as their headquarters during the operation. Three years later the Mansion house was bombarded, possibly in retaliation, by a British flotilla returning from the destruction of Bordentown, a few miles above.

The location of the farms is on both sides of the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty miles above Philadelphia and sixty miles southwest of New York City, which brings them under the notice of the ten million people who annually pass upon this four-track division of the greatest railroad in the world.

The Delaware Valley runs from Philadelphia up to and above the Water Gap. At its lowest end it is of interest, being a rich agricultural district, and as having from earliest dates been the chosen residence of many men of note of Colonial, Revolutionary and later times. The lower end of the Valley, as far back as two hundred and fifty years ago, was a much-traveled route, the Colonial armies and the British and the French and American forces of Revolutionary days passing frequently backward and forward.

At the upper end of the Valley is the awe-inspiring and health-renewing Water Gap, where a range of the Blue Mountains ages ago was evidently burst asunder by an irresistible accumulation of water breaking through and forming an exquisite Gap, a piece of scenery not excelled in Pennsylvania.

Before the introduction of railway systems of travel, the Philadelphia and New York Stage Lines all passed through Bristol and along the river bank, in front of Bloomsdale Farm. Bristol, just below, was consequently well known to every one who traveled between New York and Philadelphia, and because of its elevated river bank became the residence of men of society and wealth, foreign Ministers and Consuls, and all sorts of distinguished people. It was for years the summer overflow resort of Philadelphia society.

It was at Bloomsdale that the first Lombardy Poplars were imported from Italy and planted, in 1805; and at Bloomsdale, also, was seen the first flock of Merino Sheep in the United States.

About this same date the Farm was celebrated for a series of annual prize contests between expert plowmen, drawn from the several adjoining counties; in those days more attention being paid to plowing than at present, when an expert plowman can hardly be found.

Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, who fled to America after the downfall of his brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, tried repeatedly to purchase Bloomsdale Farm before purchasing on the opposite banks of the Delaware, a few miles above. If he had, the Pennsylvanians, instead of the Jerseymen along the river banks, might have received the appellation of "Spaniards," a title which the river-bank Jerseymen bear to this day.

In 1822 there was established at Bloomsdale one of the first and largest cocooneries in the country, and nearly the whole Farm was planted in *Morus multicaulis*, a variety of paper Mulberry found at that time to be the best silk-worm food; but the silk-producing craze died out, principally due to the high cost of wages and the quick variations of temperature affecting the health of the worms and arresting their continuous work. Millions of worms also died consequent upon the electrical disturbances from the frequent midsummer thunder storms so prevalent in the Delaware Valley.

In 1866, and during the following two years, very thorough experiments were made at Bloomsdale with Sugar Beets with the idea of gaining information whether or not the soil and climatic conditions were so favorable as to warrant the establishment of a sugar factory. Many lots of Seeds of the then most approved types were imported from France and Germany, the crops grown under varying conditions as to time and methods of seeding and processes of culture, the crops fed with all forms of simple and compounded fertilizers, the roots tested weekly from August to October by a Beet Sugar expert to determine the sugar and other contents.

After two years of close application and observation, the climatic conditions were determined to be unfavorable, the best laboratory tests showing not over 10 per cent. saccharine; while from the same Seed, roots grown in France and Germany polarized 14 to 15 per cent., a clear indication that the difference was caused by unfavorable climatic conditions.

No doubt much better results could be obtained now, as the sugar-producing properties of types of Sugar Beets now used have been almost doubled since nearly forty years ago. The conclusions arrived at then as to climatic conditions in

Eastern Pennsylvania have since many times been expensively confirmed by enthusiasts in this and adjoining States, who rushed into cash outlays before experimenting.

The development of the processes of Steam Plowing, Steam Chopping and Steam Digging have been much advanced by experiments on Bloomsdale Farms.

In 1876 was cultivated at Bloomsdale the first Ramie crop in the United States, the roots and stems being exhibited at the Centennial. Ten years later a determined effort was made on Bloomsdale to grow Ramie commercially, from 1886 to 1889, several acres being planted each year in roots and extensive experiments made in processes of decorticating, many steam-driven machines being developed and patented; but the chemical processes of degumming were not as far advanced as the agricultural and mechanical systems, and the attempt to introduce American-made Ramie fibre was abandoned.

But all this is past history, as it is with the present that the writer has to deal, and that especially with operations connected with the culture of Garden Vegetables; but before taking up that subject must refer to the thirty (30) acre arboretum, planted sixty (60) years ago, of rare and now full-grown specimens of the choicest evergreen and deciduous trees, exotic and domestic, as specimens of *Douglasii*, *Cephalonica pincipo*, *Lawsoniana*, *Nordmanniana nobilis* of 50 and 60 feet high, *Retinasporas* and *Larix Kempferri* of 40 feet high, *Rhododendrons* of 12 feet and *Tarus baccata*, *adpressa* and *aurea* of 150 feet in circumference, remnants of a long list of trees from all parts of the world, such as have continued to resist the hot suns of summer or the zero temperature of winter.

The range of various Garden Vegetables cultivated at different periods during the space of one hundred and twenty-one (121) years, since when the Landreths have been Seed Farmers, has been like the fashions in everything else, very changeable, new favorites ousting out old ones, the list of present favorites being one hundred times longer, but the advantage in real merit has not kept pace with the annual avalanche of so-called "Novelties."

On no other Seed Farm is there grown such an extended list of varieties of Vegetables for Seed as at Bloomsdale, this being entirely practicable by reason of the Farm being a parallelogram of a mile and a half in length, thus permitting of a thorough isolation of sorts.

Bloomsdale may be said to be the "Home of Vegetables," because of their cultivation for so many years back, as also for the high degree attained in the development of those which go to make up ninety-five points in a possible one hundred. The various types are not only to be seen in the admirably arranged Testing Grounds, but in practical cultivation of blocks of from three to twenty acres of a sort, all extending over a length of cultivated ground of one and a half miles, yet every one isolated by intersecting crops of other families to guard against any mixture, the whole area of cultivated land as clean as a parlor floor.

The field culture and all processes are interesting and instructive to the private Gardener as well as the Seed Grower, and afford occupation so agreeable—one that can be made so technical and scientific—as to be worth the application of the most intelligent mind.

The Trial Grounds may be likened to the laboratory of the chemist or the atelier of an artist, a workshop where like sorts are assembled, and where thoughts are hatched out as to the development by selection, or possibilities of hybridization and cross-breeding, which might not occur were not the comparisons so exacting as they are when plants of the same family, both similar and dissimilar, are grown side by side, and plants also of distinct families; and in this connection it may be of interest to state that at Bloomsdale some important hybridizations, crosses and graftings have been effected, as the Cucumber hybridized with the Cantaloupe, the Egg Plant grafted on the Geranium, the Potato on the Tomato root, and other things once considered as utterly impossible from a physiological standpoint. The many field operations previous to harvesting a crop of Seeds are so thorough as to be most intense, as, for example, the close attention paid to the processes of mechanical preparation of the soil, tillage, that is the working of the soil, or its preparation before seeding, thoroughness in this particular being considered almost equal to a coat of manure.

Again, as to the dressing of the land previous to seeding with those natural or artificial plant foods required at time of germination of Seeds and early vegetation, applications of which plant foods must be made considerably in advance of the sowing, so that the stimulating constituents may be in assimilable form when wanted by the young seedling at early stages of growth, effective and prompt nourishment then being worth five times as much as at a later period; indeed, it is considered on Bloomsdale that well-nourished seedlings, because well-rooted and altogether sturdy, become subsequently almost independent of applied fertilizers.

Furthermore, as to the proper application of reinforcing fertilizers to supplement early manuring, these being mainly nitrates of a special value in making vegetable tissue, as, for example, the fleshy roots of Beets and Carrots or the leaves of Cabbage.

Much consideration is given before seed time to have in the soil, ready for assimilation by the plants, a sufficiency of potash and phosphoric acid, to properly assist in the building up of woody fibre for Seed stalks and full growth and complete ripening of Seeds well nourished and fully filled out.

One of the leading scientific processes in agriculture is now a system of inoculating the soil with organisms or microbes forming root nodules or tubercles, having the capacity of seizing upon and storing up the free nitrogen of the air—storing it for the benefit of the growing crop, and more particularly for crops of the following year. Experiments in this direction were made at Bloomsdale in 1898, there being used at that time a liquid preparation as imported from Professor Nobbe, of Tharandt. The process with the liquid did not prove effective, the dry cultures now distributed by the Department of Agriculture being much more effective, a method no doubt after further experiment destined to revolutionize agricultural practices.

Bloomsdale is not a mere Seed Farm, taken in the ordinary sense of Seed Farms, as here scientific observations and methods are added to the most practical system of work, all with one idea of producing Seeds of unsurpassed excellence as to heredity, type and vitality; consequently no Seed Farm in the world has such a wide reputation for the excellence of its productions. The under roof floor area for handling the dry Seeds exceeds 100,000 square feet.

The lessons derived from observation and experience of operations as intense as Seed growing, as practiced at Bloomsdale, are of incalculable value, looked at in all phases, as relates to studies in Vegetable physiology, plant nutrition, and relative merits. Certainly one familiar with the varieties of crops passed upon at Bloomsdale, and their variations under climatic changes and experiments made, is well fitted to advise as to causes and effects, as, for instance, in the use of fertilizers, as to methods of culture, and as to respective merits of all Garden Vegetables.

The operations on Bloomsdale are instructive because intelligent and intense. Come, see for yourself.

Highly Ornamental Flowers

OF VERY EASY CULTIVATION.



NASTURTIUM.

These exceedingly showy flowering plants are as easily grown as Corn or Peas, no ornamental flower requiring less care in planting or subsequent culture; in fact, they do not need any culture—just take care of themselves—yet not one in fifty ornamental flowers gives the satisfaction as does the Nasturtium, because—1. Its blooms are more numerous than the blooms of any other ornamental annual garden plant, and more brilliant, more varied in colors and markings, its foliage metallic green and borne on such long stems that the leaves dance in every stir of the wind, its fluttering aspen-like leaves making a warm day appear cool; and, 2. Its blooming continues over the extraordinary long season of four, five or six months, according to latitude. In the climate of Philadelphia it blooms for four months, or from the 1st of June until the 1st of October, and were it not for the frost, would last until a second year, as it does in the tropics. Cutting the flowers makes it bloom the more, and it is certainly a plant which one may cut and come again.

It can be grown in solid beds or in long rows, in urns, in window boxes or on housetops. It may well be considered the leading ornament and mainstay of the garden, be it a cottage garden or a grand park, or be it a simple homely box which it graces and makes a thing of beauty.

A well-selected mixture should contain quite twenty-five (25) distinct tints, running from a pale lemon to a deep purple, and these again divided into quite twenty-five (25) different forms of pencilings and fancy markings. Unfortunately for the Gardener, many of the so-called mixtures sold in the stores are not one-half, some not one-quarter, as varied in colors as described above, or as what should constitute a good mixture.

Nasturtiums, differing from Sweet Peas, are not injuriously affected by hot or dry weather, under which influences the Nasturtium vines continue to grow, the flowers as large and possibly more brilliant, showing all the qualities of tropical plants.

Any cultivator of them has presented to him or her the possible chance, but not the probable realization, of discovering among the plants an accidental "sport" of a white or a blue form. The finding and perpetuating of such a prize would not so much result in any money-making as in a world-wide reputation, the discoverer's name being tacked on to it for all time to come.

Tall sorts, which grow from two to five feet high, should be used against fences, screens or trellises, or in corners for the purpose of hiding unsightly objects; the Dwarf sort, growing but from ten to fifteen inches high, should be used on borders, in flower beds near the house, or in boxes.

The attention of table epicures is called to Nasturtium Sandwiches, the effect being most novel and to the palate most delicious, both green leaves and flowers being used.

1. They are luxurious trailers on the ground or pendent from window boxes or flower baskets.
2. They are of a rich habit of growth, clearly indicating their semi-tropical origin. Foliage varied and quite ornamental.
3. Their flowers are exquisite in all varied colors and fanciful marking and give out an agreeable aromatic odor.
4. Sown early in the spring they come into bloom in about five weeks and continue flowering till cut down by autumn frost, covering a period of blooming four times longer than Sweet Peas.

A mixture of all colors of Tall sorts.....\$1.50 per pound.
A mixture of all colors of Dwarf sorts.....2.00

For further information see page 68.

SWEET PEAS.

Each distinct sort or color.....60c. per pound.
All colors, mixed.....60c.

For further information see page 67.

PANSIES.

Exquisitely beautiful as have been these flowers for many years, the late introductions are still further charming as respects the blending of colors and forms of petals. Some of the orchard-flowered varieties present all the appearance of the most delicate Sevres China, and others as the frilled flowers being radically distinct from those of former years.

For further information see page 69.

SCARLET SAGE.

This can either be set close so as to produce a hedge-like effect, or wide apart, that after planting they may reach a dimension of two or three feet. In either case the effect of the almost innumerable brilliant scarlet flowers is most dazzling, if the planting be in masses, so much so as to make it indispensable for the autumn garden or the lawn. We offer Seed in packets at 10 cents each, or by the ounce at \$1.00. See Salvia, page 76.

COSMOS.

During the last weeks of autumn more pleasure can be derived from this tall spring-growing and prolific blooming plant than from any other at that late season, as it can be cut in large bunches for house decoration. It grows freely as a weed, and takes care of itself. Packets, 10 and 15 cents. See page 73.

STANDARD SORTS.

SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED.

It is now 122 (one hundred and twenty-two) years since Landreths' Seeds were introduced, and throughout this long period they have held without a question the highest place in the estimation of the Agricultural public of the United States. This entirely a consequence of an unwavering determination on the part of the Landreths' to sell only the best, to give their customers the fullest worth for their money, and to advise practically.


We will be delighted to add your name to our list of customers. Many families we have supplied for 100 (one hundred) years, one for 110 (one hundred and ten) years; that is a good record, therefore we ask you to order from us some

SEEDS WHICH SUCCEED.

We ask the readers of this Catalogue of Garden Vegetables to compare its clear-cut arrangement, practical descriptions of varieties and most valuable notes, with other catalogues where such information is looked for in vain.

We do not stake our reputation on the effectiveness of an outside cover, nor on exaggerated illustrations or on utterly unreliable and padded descriptions, but upon solid facts which may be relied upon as just the information the Gardener should have, whether he be inexperienced or a master of his trade.

While discriminating purchasers of Vegetable Seeds give full praise to our efforts to grow on our own lands the choicest strains of vegetables as respects form, color, texture and periods of maturity, the average purchaser of seeds, on the other hand, nearly always wants something cheap, seeming to ignore the fact that the best cannot be given at the cheapest prices. This accounts for the many abnormal or misshaped vegetables seen in the markets, and consequent loss to the grower who is often the sufferer. An extra dollar or so spent for seed, per acre, often turns the scale of future failure or success.

Sorts marked with a pointer thus  throughout the body of the Catalogue and all the varieties included in pages 2 to 31 are especially commended, and to them the reader's attention is pointedly directed.

We want your confidence, and then your custom. A dozen well-pleased customers send more to us than hundreds of dollars' worth of advertising. We are in business to stay; misrepresentations would ruin our business; we cannot afford to take chances.

It took hard work, energy and enthusiasm and square dealing to build up the Landreth reputation. We will not risk that enviable record.

If you are not already a customer, we want to add your name to our card list. We want to do business with you. Write to us to-day. If your Merchant does not sell them and if he don't keep Landreths' Seeds he should do so.

1784

The Landreth Nursery and Seed business was established in Philadelphia in 1784. Its founder was David Landreth, born 1752, near Berwick-on-Tweed, son of a Northumberland farmer who had, in England, applied himself to the business of tree growing. He emigrated to Canada in 1781, shortly after removing to Philadelphia. About 1786 he associated his brother Cuthbert in the business of seed and tree culture. The first place of business was on High Street, the exact position now being covered by the buildings 1210 and 1212 Market Street, then a location well out in the country. Contiguous land was rented for Nursery and Seed Growing purposes, the largest section being a tract at the intersection of Twelfth and Filbert Streets.

Various Seed Farms	Year Established	VARIOUS FIRM TITLES	Various Seed Stores	Year Established
Arch Street, Philadelphia	1784	David Landreth, 1784	Market Street, Philadelphia	1784
Federal Street, "	1789	David & Cuthbert Landreth, 1790	Federal Street, "	1789
Garlic Hall, "	1818	David Landreth & Co., 1830	Old Court House, "	1790
The Meadows, "	1819	David Landreth and D. Landreth Munns, 1843	Second Street, "	1810
Fifth Street, "	1820	David Landreth, 1845	Charleston, South Carolina	1818
Gray's Ferry, "	1826	David Landreth & Son, 1860	Chestnut Street, Philadelphia	1820
Bloomsdale, Bucks Co., Pa.	1847	David Landreth & Sons, 1875	Sixth Street, "	1823
Reedland, New Jersey	1865	D. Landreth Seed Company,	St. Louis, Missouri	1854
Monaskon, Virginia	1871	Incorporated 1904	Arch Street, Philadelphia	1878
Granville, Virginia	1871		Market Street, "	1898
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	1873		Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.	1899

BURNET LANDRETH, PRESIDENT

BURNET LANDRETH, JR., TREASURER

S. PHILLIPS LANDRETH, SECRETARY

BRISTOL,
PENNSYLVANIA



LANDRETHS' 100-DAY CABBAGE.

Photographed in June just after blooming. Same plants as shown on page 9.

Asparagus.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, though reclaimed marsh land, when freed from water, is admirably adapted to its culture; the lighter the soil the earlier the plants shoot in the Spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches, six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results; but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March to any point within 1,000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6,000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4,000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than old ones. When well planted and fertilized, a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring, or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring alongside, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine-cut hay, straw or leaves.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by Market Gardeners.

From 800 to 1,500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch, according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day.

At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded; the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2,500 plants. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches.

SEED.

	Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
PALMETTO.—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard.	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
COLOSSAL.—The leading variety in the American markets.	40	15	10	5

ROOTS.

PALMETTO.—Two years old	Per 1,000,	\$4 50
Three years old	"	5 00
COLOSSAL.—Two years old	"	4 50
Three years old	"	5 00

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside cover.

Artichoke.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

FRENCH SEED.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant may be grown from seed sown when the Cherry is in bloom or from suckers taken from established plants. If the seed be sown the plants may be raised in beds and transplanted. The seedlings or sets should be planted out in rows at four feet apart, and eighteen inches in the row. Artichoke in a congenial climate will stand for several years, but success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten. Lb. ¼ Lb. Oz. Pkt.
\$4 00 \$1 25 \$0 45 \$0 10



JERUSALEM TUBERS.

This should not be confounded with the French Artichoke, being a plant of an entirely distinct character—a species of the Sunflower, growing to a height of six or eight feet. The edible portions are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of Potatoes. It is propagated alone by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent in garden or field. The tubers, dug like Potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel, \$2.00.

Beets for Table. (See also page 2.)

Ready for Table 40 to 75 Days from Sowing. Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at 2½ feet apart and thin to 2 inches. If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn 18 inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 200 to 500 bushels.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
 EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE, 40 DAYS. —This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian	\$0 60	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN TURNIP, 40 DAYS. —Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark.	50	20	10	5
 CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN. —A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian, small necked and dark fleshed. Fine for early market	70	25	10	5
LANDRETHS' VERY EARLY (for forcing), 48 DAYS. —We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and hardier. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, fitting the variety for forcing under glass or close planting on the border. A remarkably fine sort and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly.	90	30	10	5
LENTZ TURNIP, 50 DAYS. —Very early and desirable. Short leaved, suitable for culture under glass.	70	20	10	5
BASSANO OR EXTRA EARLY TURNIP, 45 DAYS. —This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety	65	20	10	5
PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP, 50 DAYS. —This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassano; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink.	75	25	10	5
LANDRETHS' BRONZED, 50 DAYS. —Distributed by us last year as a very desirable Early Round Beet of good size and style, being of deep red flesh and entirely bronzed foliage. A decided novelty and additionally one of value.	2 00	75	25	10
COLUMBIA (Turnip-shaped). —Flesh deep red. Fine quality, smooth skin—a handsome sort.	95	30	10	5
ARLINGTON, First Early. —Globular, blood red, choice, free from rootlets.	90	30	10	5
EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP. —Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. We recommend it to all gardeners.	65	20	10	5
RED TURNIP (Dewey's), 50 DAYS. —The New England form of an Early Red Turnip Beet, alternate dark and lighter rings.	60	20	10	5
DETROIT. —Oval in form, flesh dark blood, skin smooth, leaves small and erect. A most excellent sort. Fine for canning	60	20	10	5
EDMONDS' IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP. —A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form.	60	20	10	5
HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED, 60 DAYS. —Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets.	70	25	10	5
LONG BLOOD-RED (very rich), 62 DAYS. —Resists drought better than any other variety of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during Winter.	50	15	10	5
SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET. —Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring to Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach.	50	20	10	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Prices for
Small Seeds
include Postage.

Sugar Beets for Cattle Food.

We do not
Pay Postage
on Beans.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
KLEIN-WANZLEBEN, 60 DAYS. —This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar-making in the factories, as much as 18 tons of sugar having been made from 100 tons of root of this variety.....	\$0 35	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
VILMORIN'S IMPROVED, 62 DAYS. —A leading sugar-making sort, doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar.....	35	15	10	5

Mangold=Wurzels for Cattle Feeding.

— Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of Turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to 6 or 7 per cent. of the gross weight. The Mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the Cherry is in bloom.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
GOLDEN TANKARD, 100 DAYS. —A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk.....	\$0 30	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
MAMMOTH LONG RED, 120 DAYS. —In England 80 tons have been grown to the acre....	30	15	10	5

Broccoli.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A plant much resembling the Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in Midsummer and Autumn, and the plants carried over Winter for planting out in Spring.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
LARGE EARLY WHITE. —Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture..	\$4 60	\$1 25	\$0 45	\$0 10
PURPLE CAPE. —Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties.....	4 75	1 30	50	10


POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON BEANS.

Pole or Running Beans.

(See also page 6.)

One Quart to 200 Poles or Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre. Maturing for Table 45 to 90 Days from Germination.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles 4 by 4 feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean Poles from blowing down unite them by strong cords, or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pt.
SOUTHERN PROLIFIC. —Matures in 60 days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters.....	\$5 50	\$1 60	\$1 00	\$0 30	\$0 10
MONSTROUS-PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC. —A large-podded variety of the Southern Prolific; much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable..	7 50	2 00	1 10	40	10
RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD. —This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean.....	6 55	2 00	1 10	40	10
 LAZY WIFE. —Pods 6 to 7 inches long, and borne in clusters. It is so named because of the ease of picking and productiveness of the vine. A rich, luscious variety.....	6 00	1 75	1 00	40	10
WHITE DUTCH OR CASE-KNIFE. —Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry.....	6 50	1 90	1 00	30	10
CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 70 DAYS. —A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod.....	6 50	2 25	1 25	35	10
TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED. —A good snap-short. Pods flat, waxy, maturing in 75 days from germination.....	6 95	2 15	1 20	35	10
EXTRA EARLY LARGE JERSEY LIMA. —Matures 90 days from germination. Under favorable conditions four or five days earlier than the large Lima....	7 65	2 40	1 30	40	10
LARGE WHITE LIMA. —Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality.....	6 00	1 70	90	30	10
CHALLENGER LIMA. —A productive pole variety, producing thick pods containing distended seeds of excellent quality for table use.....	7 00	2 00	1 10	40	10
CREASEBACK, 45 DAYS. —Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality.....	6 00	1 75	1 20	35	10
KENTUCKY WONDER. —A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless, when very young.....	7 25	2 00	1 10	40	10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

(See also pages 4 and 5.)

Bush Beans.POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON BEANS.


THE SEED CROPS OF BEANS HAVE BEEN SHORT—MORE ESPECIALLY OF THE WAX SORTS.

These Mature for Table 27 to 50 Days from Germination. According to Variety. Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
One and Two Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be at 18 inches. The seeds should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by the first of April decline to \$3 to \$5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation and near-by competition.

GREEN-POD VARIETIES.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pt.
STRINGLESS GREEN POD. —This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine, that is say in 30 to 31 days from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing the variety at the top of the list among Table Beans.	\$6 50	\$2 00	\$1 10	\$0 40	\$0 10
 MAMMOTH STRINGLESS GREEN POD. —A mammoth-podded selection from the original Stringless, not quite so early but more showy, and possessing the good qualities of the parent.	6 00	2 00	1 10	40	10
EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE. —Pods develop to an edible condition in 32 days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved.	4 90	1 25	75	25	10
MOHAWK. —Producing green colored edible pods thirty-four days after germination	4 50	1 25	75	25	10
LONG EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS, 40 DAYS. —Long, straight, green pods	4 75	1 35	75	25	10
LONGFELLOW. —Very desirable sort. Vine productive of most excellent long, straight, round green pods.	7 00	2 00	1 10	40	10
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, 30 DAYS. —Vine more compact than the old form of Refugee, and as good a Bean as the Red Valentine and as early.	5 00	1 55	85	25	10
HORTICULTURAL DWARF. —A Bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of the same name.	6 00	1 75	1 20	35	10
REFUGEE. —This Bean in some sections is known as the "1000 to 1," by reason of its prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in 40 days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor.	5 00	1 55	85	25	10

WAX-POD VARIETIES.

GOLDEN WAX. —Maturing for the table in about 35 days from germination. A flat-podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow wax-pod varieties.	6 75	2 00	1 10	35	10
DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED (Perfection Wax). —One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about 40 days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf.	7 50	2 35	1 30	40	10
WARDWELL'S DWARF KIDNEY WAX. —Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet, kidney-formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden wax-podded variety.	8 00	2 25	1 40	40	10
CURRIES' RUST-PROOF. —A productive sort. Pods golden, long, broad, flat and of fair quality, and partially resisting rust.	7 50	2 25	1 30	40	10
CRYSTAL WAX. —Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition; 45 days	9 00	2 50	1 40	40	15
DAVIS GOLDEN WAX, 35 DAYS. —Very productive, pods showy, long, nearly straight, half flat	7 75	2 25	1 40	40	10
REFUGEE WAX, 40 DAYS. —Pods round, curved, meaty, bone white, exceedingly productive	8 00	2 50	1 40	40	10

DWARF LIMA VARIETIES.

TRUE DWARF LIMA, BURPEE'S. —This is a full-sized Lima borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over 20 inches high. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 7 feet apart	6 00	1 85	1 00	30	10
DREER'S BUSH LIMA. —A dwarf variety of the Dreer's Improved Lima which has been fixed in its character of a Bush Bean; it is very prolific, single plants often producing from 150 to 200 pods.	7 00	2 20	1 20	35	10
DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S. —This Bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us in 1885 before it was given the above-name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive	6 75	1 85	1 00	30	10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Cabbage.

(See also pages 8, 9 and 10.)

No selections of Cabbage are better than offered by us.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to success where failure has heretofore been the result. Don't have the soil in the seed-bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.



Don't seed too thickly, or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems.


Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

	Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
 SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. —Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price.	\$2 00	\$0 60	\$0 20	\$0 05
THE CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD. —Large solid heads of good quality, later than Early Jersey; specially recommended for institutions and market gardeners, producing fully twice as much per acre as the early variety.	2 75	80	25	5
LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD. —A short stem Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality.	2 35	75	25	5
EARLY SPRING, 75 DAYS. —Reaching edible size as early as the Wakefield. Head flattish to round, solid, very few outside leaves, short stems. Mild in flavor and fine in texture. A week earlier than Landreth's Summer Flathead, but not so large.	3 70	1 15	40	5
LANDRETH'S EARLY SUMMER FLATHEAD, 80 DAYS. —Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flat-head. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLAT-HEAD CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield.	3 40	1 00	35	5
 LANDRETH'S REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD, 90 DAYS. —To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "Challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities; indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reedland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners in the South assure us it stands cold better than any other sort known in their section.	3 80	1 20	40	5





INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

WINNIGSTADT. —An old-style, early pointed form, very popular with Germans.	2 00	60	20	5
 LANDRETH'S ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND, 95 DAYS. —Ten days later than the Reedland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-seasons' Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardiest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-around or all-seasons' sort. Sold in sealed packages only.	3 40	1 00	35	5
BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD. —In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large, always solid, few extra leaves; rather SHORT IN STEM and WILL STAND WITHOUT BURSTING; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we commend it UNHESITATINGLY. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. Don't fail to try this variety.	2 55	80	25	5
EARLY ALL-HEAD. —A large, deep flathead, succeeding the Jersey Wakefield. Habit compact, dwarf, and long-standing.	2 50	75	25	5
LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH. —A variety for early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden.	1 85	60	20	5
SUREHEAD. —A popular strain of the favorite Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for Winter use. The heads are large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm, and fine in texture. Under ordinary cultivation they weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is the surest heading and best variety that can be planted.	2 20	70	20	5
SUCCESSION. —Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts and much earlier than the late sorts. Similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch.	2 35	75	25	5
BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH, 95 DAYS. —This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November, to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.	3 40	1 00	35	5
EARLY BRUNSWICK. —Early for a large flat; very short stemmed.	1 80	55	20	5
ALL SEASONS. —Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early; heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity.	2 00	60	20	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

CABBAGE—LATE VARIETIES.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
 MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH. —For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, resulting in long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight. . .	\$2 50	\$0 75	\$0 25	\$0 05
 MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (very choice).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. . .	2 50	75	25	5
 VOLGA CABBAGE. —A new type. Very quick for a large sort. Two weeks earlier than Late Flat Dutch. Heads uniformly large, deep, solid and without a hard core. No other sort resists so entirely the effects of the cold of winter. Do not fail to try this hardy sort. . .	4 00	1 50	40	15
 AUTUMN KING. —Heads broad, flat, heavy; earlier than late Drumhead and more showy. Stems short, few outside leaves, a remarkably fine sort. . .	2 40	75	25	5
DANISH BALLHEAD, 120 DAYS. —The best keeping of all Winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other Cabbage. Very popular in Northwestern States. Shiploads of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark. . .	2 35	75	25	5
GREEN GLAZED. —A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality. . .	2 00	65	20	5
RED DUTCH. —Leaves red or purple, generally used for pickling, but sometimes for boiling. . .	2 75	80	25	5
DRUMHEAD SAVOY. —A favorite Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality. . .	2 35	75	25	5
GREEN CURLED SAVOY. —This is undoubtedly the FINEST TYPE of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it boils like marrow, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with low-priced imported seeds. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful. . .	2 60	80	25	5


Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

Carrot.

Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to
Maturity for Table.

For domestic use sow when the Apple is in bloom. Drill in rows of fifteen inches for hand culture, or two and a half feet for field culture, and when two inches high thin to four inches apart.

EXTRA EARLY FRENCH FORCING, 40 DAYS.—We recommend this first early variety to market gardeners as admirably adapted for FORCING UNDER GLASS or in the open ground. It is stump-rooted, orange in color, grows about 2 inches in length. . .

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
EARLY SCARLET HORN DUTCH, BLUNT-ROOTED. —Next in maturity after the Forcing. Length 4 to 5 inches. . .	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05
EARLY SCARLET HORN ENGLISH, POINTED, 45 DAYS. —Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid. . .	75	25	10	5
NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE. —Orange, smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. . .	1 00	30	15	5
 OX-HEART. —Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top-shaped. Color orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. . .	70	25	10	5
LONG-RED CORELESS, 50 DAYS. —Similar in form to the new Half-Long Coreless, but red-fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. . .	1 00	40	15	5
CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET. —Short, thick, stump-rooted. Orange. Very productive. . .	80	30	10	5
NANTES, 58 DAYS. —This is a thick-rooted, Half-Long Orange Carrot. . .	70	25	10	5
ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG, 65 DAYS. —Broad-shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. . .	70	25	10	5
LONG ORANGE. —Twelve to fourteen inches long. . .	65	20	10	5
ST. VALERY. —Scarlet half-long pointed, broad shoulder. . .	65	25	10	5
LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. —This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta-Bagas and Beets, with the best results. . .	55	20	10	5

1. Extra Early Forcing. 3. Pointed-Rooted Horn. 5. Orange Danvers.
2. Blunt-Rooted Horn. 4. Ox-Heart. 6. Long Orange.
7. White Belgian.

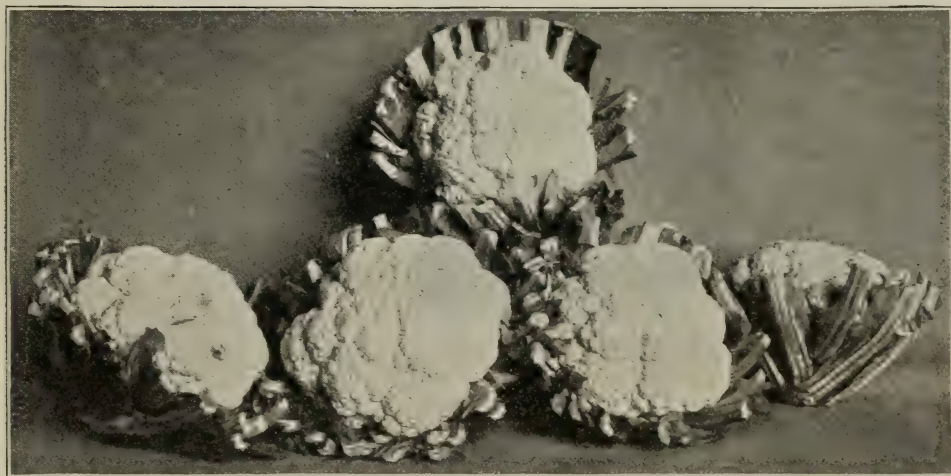
For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.


Cauliflower. (See also page 11.)

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family, discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half-globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the Seed is sown at all seasons—in hotbeds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in full leaf, again at Midsummer, and again, during Winter, under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in seedbeds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Hand glasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt
EARLY SNOWBALL. —Edible heads 90 to 100 days from planting. Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer.			\$2 50	\$0 40
 EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN, 90 to 100 DAYS. —No sort better, none earlier, whiter, more solid, more reliable, more productive. We match it against all comers.			2 60	40
SELECT EARLY DWARF ERFURT. —For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt.			2 50	40
EXTRA EARLY PARIS. —One of the earliest varieties in cultivation. Very dwarf; large, white, compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended.			1 50	10
IMPERIAL. —A new and very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated.			1 75	20
LENORMANDS. —A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality.			1 50	10
ALGIERS. —A hardy and admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners.			1 00	10
VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT. —Very vigorous, long stalked, large foliage, heads large, white, firm. Late in development.			60	10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Celery.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Maturing in 110 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.



PARIS GOLDEN.

GIANT PASCAL.

pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it.

GIANT PASCAL, 120 DAYS.—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitability.

SCHUMACHER, 120 DAYS.—Of large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden yellow heart; a fine keeper.

HARTWELL PERFECTION.—A desirable form of white, solid habit.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root, of edible character.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

Lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Oz. Pkt.



WHITE

PLUME, 100 DAYS.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort.

\$1 90 \$0 60 \$0 20 \$0 05

GOLDEN DWARF.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. **SOLID**, of **FINE FLAVOR**, and a **GOOD KEEPER**, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint.

1 50 50 15 5

BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best.

1 40 45 15 5



GOLDEN

SELF-BLANCHING, OR PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW, 110 DAYS.—A large, solid golden variety, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early.

3 75 1 25 35 5

PINK PLUME, NEW, 110 DAYS.—The same quality as White Plume, the stalk beautifully tinged with

2 00 60 20 5

Collards.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.



PINK HEART.—Never yet offered by any one but Landreth. Lower leaves green, veins bone-white, inside leaves ivory-white, heart leaves pink and purple. Absolutely unique. Worthy of culture in the best garden by reason of its peculiar markings, and also by reason of its delicious quality, being the most tender of all Collards, almost equal to Cauliflower.

Lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Oz. Pkt.

\$1 25 \$0 40 \$0 15 \$0 05

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.—Cabbage greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons in the Southern States the only available form of Cabbage.

90 30 10 5

BUNCOMBE.—A strain used largely in Georgia and the Carolinas, because considered best adapted to those soils and climates and the fancy of those localities.

1 40 45 15 5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

**WE DO NOT PAY
POSTAGE ON CORN.****Corn.**

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Ten Quarts to the Acre. 120 to 140 Days from Planting to Cutting.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.


When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of 3 and 4 feet in height may be made 3 by 3 feet apart; for the intermediate varieties, 3 by 4 feet; and for the tall varieties, 4 by 4 feet apart. In all cases allowing 3 stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick-ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within 60 days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of 10 quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting 6 or 7 quarts. The plants thinned out to 3 in a hill.

Of the medium and larger varieties of Sugar Corn 75 to 80 bushels, or 8000 to 9000 roasting ears, can be had to the acre. The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is \$1.00 per bushel. The highest price is about \$3.00 per bushel and the lowest price about 60 cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION.—Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.


**POSTAGE NOT
PAID ON CORN.****Sweet Garden Corn.** (See also pages 12 and 31.)**Not True Sugar.**

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pt.
EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. —Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot.	\$3 25	\$1 00	\$0 55	\$0 20	\$0 10
ADAMS EARLY. —A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams	3 25	1 00	55	20	10
EARLY LANDRETH MARKET, 80 DAYS. —Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington County, N. J., experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear, when in proper condition for the table, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. This variety will mature ears for market in about 80 days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of 6 feet. A very profitable sort as a money maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet.	3 45	1 10	60	20	10
 LANDRETHS' HYBRID, 60 DAYS. —A half Sugar sort, very dwarf, with five leaves to the stalk, the topmost leaf a little over 4 feet high. The ears, second size, from 6 to 18 inches from the ground, ripening for table in about 60 days. A good sort for the market gardener wanting to make very early sales. Can be grown in rows at 3 feet apart and 12 inches apart in the row. If this is as good as it seems to be, we will next year present it as a valuable novelty.				35	15

Sugar Corn. (See also page 12.)**EXTRA EARLY SORTS.**

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pt.
EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR. —Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns, coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Corey. Ears well made out.	\$4 75	\$1 30	\$0 70	\$0 25	\$0 10
EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR. —This variety will produce edible ears in 70 days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding.	5 50	1 50	80	30	10
MAMMOTH WHITE COREY, 70 DAYS. —A large development of the White Corey type. Very early for its size. An acquisition.	5 50	1 50	80	30	10

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pt.
IMPROVED TRIUMPH. —Very superior to the old Triumph.	5 50	1 75	1 10	35	10
 COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, 70 DAYS. —A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing 3 ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended as one of the very best.	5 00	1 75	1 20	35	15
PERRY'S HYBRID, 75 DAYS. —An early variety and productive, producing a large ear set with large grains.	5 00	1 35	70	25	10
EARLY MAMMOTH. —The earliest long slim ear among the very desirable sorts.	6 00	1 75	1 20	35	10
ZIGZAG EVERGREEN, 78 DAYS. —An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT.	5 00	1 35	75	25	10
EVERGREEN SUGAR (Stowell's). —A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about 80 days from germination.	4 00	1 25	70	25	10

LATE SORTS.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck.	Qt.	½ Pt.
EGYPTIAN SUGAR, 90 DAYS. —Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late.	6 00	1 90	1 25	40	10
LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR. —The strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about 85 days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy.	6 00	1 90	1 25	40	10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

We Do Not Pay
Postage on Corn.

Field or Horse Corn.

On Small Seeds Prices
Include Postage.

Among Agricultural Seeds, see page 80.

Corn Salad.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter, or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
BROAD-LEAVED (Large Seeded). —Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly first of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails.	\$0 80	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05

Cress.

This is used as a Salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at 10 inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
CURLED. —Used for flavoring and as a Salad.	\$0 70	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
BROAD-LEAVED. —A form of Salad much used abroad.	90	30	10	5
WATER. —A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of Greens.	4 35	1 35	45	10

Cucumber. (See also pages 13 and 14.)

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 40 to 60 Days from Sowing, According to Variety and Season of the Year.

For early use plant in hills 4 x 4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at 5 feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per acre of slicing Cucumbers is 200 crates, 8 x 14 x 20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November and command \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen. Toward Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$4.00 or \$5.00 per box of 85 to 90 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1.00 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 200 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per hundred.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons' capacity, take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask add 4 quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE. —A variety of the "Frame type," but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2½ feet.	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 15	\$0 10
IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE, 60 DAYS. —The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing.	75	30	15	5
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. —An improvement on the White Spine as ordinarily sold, being longer.	80	30	15	5
EMERALD. —Decidedly an acquisition because of its deep green color, which it retains unchanged for a week after picking, thus fitting it for shipping long distances. In size it is larger and slimmer than White Spine. The fruit is cylindrical, smooth, free from wart, and bears brown spines. A profuse bloomer, foliage small and proof against sunburn. Sixty days.	1 25	40	15	5
EARLY FRAME. —Short vine. An old standard, so named because it was formerly grown in glass-covered boxes or frames.	75	30	15	5
JERSEY PICKLE, 60 DAYS TO MAKE PICKLES. —It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Early Spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days; early Summer sowings in 30 days.	80	30	15	5
TURKEY LONG GREEN, 80 DAYS TO REACH EDIBLE SIZE. —Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit long and slim; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is not the New England Long Green, but a much superior sort, being longer.	1 25	50	25	5
GHERKIN. —Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for pickles only.	1 00	40	15	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Dandelion.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
CABBAGING, 50 DAYS. —An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. The Dandelion is a preventive of malarial infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fever prevail.			\$0 90	\$0 10
FRENCH GARDEN, 45 DAYS. —A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green.	\$2 80	\$0 90	30	10

Egg-Plant. (See also page 15.)

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Matures for Table in 120 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong or hot, rank manure is unsuitable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants 3 feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-Plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-Plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seedbed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. In Florida, if the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice), the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans and leaves, and placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

About 3000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 3 to 4 fruits, weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; we have had them of 13 pounds in weight. Commission Merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, 1½ cents per fruit. The highest prices are 8 and 10 cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands \$6.00 to \$8.00 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied with fruit from Jersey. Toward Christmas the price of Florida Egg-Plant rises to \$10.00 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6.00 to \$8.00, and by May to \$5.00, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-Plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
NEW YORK IMPROVED. —This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, weighty and showy.	\$3 50	\$1 25	\$0 30	\$0 05
LARGE ROUND BLACK. —Twice the size of the Black Pekin, fully as large as the Large Round New York Purple, just as good and a quicker seller in market. Does not split. Color solid black. Known also as BLACK BEAUTY	5 00	1 50	50	15

Endive.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat to within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of 2 feet and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pots to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
LARGE GREEN CURLED. —A desirable Salad when blanched. Popular as a garnish.	\$1 40	\$0 45	\$0 15	\$0 05
WHITE CURLED. —A variety of white tint. Used for decoration.	1 40	45	15	5
MOSS CURLED. —Green and extra curled. Used for decoration.	1 85	60	20	5
BROAD LEAVED. —Called Escarolle in some districts. Foliage broad and flat. Most productive. A favorite Salad.	1 15	35	10	5

Gourds.

See our List of Flower Seeds, page 74.

Grass Seed.

See List of Varieties named in this Catalogue, pages 78 and 79.

Horse-Radish.

This plant, seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about 2 feet by 18 inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick, into which are dropped the Horse-radish sets to a depth that the crown will be 3 inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 bushels to the acre. By Mail, postage paid, 20 cents per dozen. By Express, 100 for 50 cents; 1000 for \$3.00.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Herbs.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.


These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with an * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seedbeds about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seed of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
ANISE.—Cultivated for flower and perfume.		\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05
CARAWAY.—Seeds used for flavoring bread and cheese.		25	10	5
CHEVIL.—Young shoots are eaten. Leaves are used in salad, and as flavoring.		75	25	5
CORIANDER.—Seeds used for flavoring liqueurs.		25	10	5
DILL.—The seeds used in flavoring preserves, also for pickling.		25	10	5
*LAVENDER.—Leaves used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfume.		60	20	5
SAGE.—Leaves used for seasoning.		55	15	5
SAVORY, SUMMER.—Young shoots used for seasoning.		40	15	5
MARJORAM, SWEET.—Shoots used for seasoning.		60	20	5
BASIL, SWEET.—Very aromatic. Used for seasoning.		40	15	5
*THYME, FRENCH.—Used for seasoning.		90	30	10
THYME, ENGLISH.—Leaves much larger than the French. Used for seasoning.		1 35	45	10

Kale.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

Hardy greens for cutting. Curly, loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of 2½ feet and thin to 3 to 10 inches, according to vigor of variety.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
DWARF EXTRA CURLED GERMAN GREENS.—A variety of lighter green tint than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled.	\$0 95	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05
 DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.—A favorite sort. Foliage yellowish-green and similar to but more dwarf than the Tall Scotch Kale.	75	25	10	5
SIBERIAN.—Similar to German. Leaves curled on edges; hardy—withstanding the most rigorous winters.	70	20	10	5
PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS, 60 DAYS.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height 4 to 6 inches. Sow in permanent position.	60	25	10	5
TALL CURLED SCOTCH.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height 2 to 4 feet. Sow in beds and transplant.	75	25	10	5
DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial.	70	30	10	5
PURPLE DWARF GERMAN.—Colored like a Red Dutch Cabbage. Height 4 to 6 inches. Sow in permanent position.	1 25	40	15	5

Kohl=Rabi.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seedbeds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in 3-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at 2 feet and thin to 6 inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
WHITE VIENNA, 60 DAYS.—Very choice stock. Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture, and symmetrical in form.	\$1 75	\$0 50	\$0 20	\$0 05
PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna.	1 75	50	20	5

Leek.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of 2 feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at 2 feet 6 inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved.	\$1 15	\$0 35	\$0 10	\$0 05
ROUEN.—Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves.	1 70	55	20	5
MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Very popular.	1 55	50	15	5
LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Broad Flag—an old standard variety.	90	35	10	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Lettuce. (See also pages 16 and 17.)



Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Forty to Fifty Days from Seeding to Maturity.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seedbed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreth's Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and heat-resisting varieties, which we have selected as standard sorts by reason of their ability to resist heat, and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

LOOSE-LEAVED OR CUTTING VARIETIES.

	Lb.	½ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. —A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred.	\$1 15	\$0 35	\$0 10	\$0 05
EARLY CURLED SILESIA. —A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It does not head	1 10	35	10	5
GOLDEN CURLED. —New sort. A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort.	1 50	45	15	5
BONZED CURLED. —New sort. A half Cabbaging variety of bronzed-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering.	1 50	45	15	5
GRAND RAPIDS. —A loose-leaved vigorous grower, resembling Landreth's Golden Curled.	1 50	30	10	5
PRIZE HEAD OR SATISFACTION. —A cutting variety of curly leaves	1 00	30	10	5

HEADING VARIETIES.

BLACK-SEEDED TENNIS BALL. —An early reliable header, compact in growth, the leaves close set and slightly bloated or savoyed. Color a whitish green.	1 15	35	10	5
SILVER BALL. —A large-sized sort of light white-yellowish leaf. An excellent heading sort, and growing in demand as meeting the public taste.	1 25	35	10	5
BIG BOSTON. —Very popular as a reliable and uniform header. Leaves short and round ended, slightly crumpled. Deep green with bronzed edges, all forming a compact head; making it a very desirable sort for forcing. A variety in demand beyond the supply.	95	25	10	5
HANSON. —Very much like India. Heads folding as to blanch the interior to a perfect white	1 20	30	10	5
CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. —A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish-green, slightly marked with brown specks. This is a variety growing in favor	1 25	35	10	5
SPECKLED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD, 50 DAYS. —A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia.	1 55	50	15	5
 LANDRETH'S EARLY SUMMER, 50 DAYS. —None better, it being a certain and good header, early and attractive. Shape of head inclined to be slightly sugar-loafed. Color a yellowish-green.	1 50	50	15	5
 BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE, 50 DAYS. —A week later than Landreth's Early Summer, darker in color, larger in head, more round in leaf. A favorite sort with market gardeners.	2 35	75	25	5
PERFECTED SALAMANDER. —Very similar to Bloomsdale Reliable, a little larger, a little later and a darker shade of green—a variety slow to shoot to seed.	1 25	35	10	5
MAMMOTH BUTTER (Black Seed). —A selected strain, with large, solid yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market gardeners.	1 25	40	15	5
BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (Black Seed). —Late in development and consequently valuable as a succession to the earlier sorts. Foliage dark green, large and showy. A hardy Cabbage variety.	1 85	60	20	5
COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE. —A large Cabbage form of late habit, leaves plain, broad and requiring considerable space, but forming a fine showy head of rich green color, a hardy sort and very slow to shoot.	1 55	50	15	5
NEW YORK LETTUCE. —A large, late variety of peculiar green color.	1 15	35	10	5
PHILADELPHIA LATE WHITE BUTTER. —Fine for the open garden in Midsummer. A strong hardy sort	95	30	10	5
LONG ISLAND WINTER, 60 DAYS. —Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter and early Spring. Very valuable. Color a light green, very hardy, size over the average, leaves round on ends, broad, slightly bloated.	1 25	30	10	5
ROMAINE COS. —This is a general name given to several types of Cos Lettuce—some white, others green, others red—all of the same erect growth, sugar-loaf shaped, and of the same prolific quality. The White Leaved is the best, as it is very rapid in development, often reaching a weight of five pounds in 50 to 60 days. It will do well in all climates. It can be eaten with salt like Celery.	1 50	50	15	5
LANDRETH'S HEAT-RESISTING GREEN COS. —Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand.	2 20	70	20	5
GREEN COS. —Color green, self-folding. Growth erect.	1 25	40	15	5
WHITE COS. —A highly esteemed variety. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching.	1 35	40	15	5
FLORIDA FAVORITE. —A most desirable sort. Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long, narrow, erect leaves, which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head.	1 75	55	20	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

(See also page 18.)

Watermelon.

**THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.**

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf plant Melons.




Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at 10 feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite 4 pounds of seed to the acre, that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection; with 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, \$40.00 per 100; as an average price, \$10.00 per 100. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than \$4.00 per 100. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
EXTRA EARLY (65 Days from Germination). —Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from 15 to 16 pounds. Quality fair.	\$1 50	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 05
LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING, 75 DAYS. —One of the best of all Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. Unexcelled in all good qualities.	65	20	10	5
DARK GREEN RIND ICING. —Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned.	65	20	10	5
 LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING, 80 DAYS. —A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality.	1 00	30	10	5
PEERLESS. —Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin; light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary.	60	20	10	5
GRAY MONARCH (Jordan's). —Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and good flavor.	80	25	10	5
SEMINOLE. —This Melon resembles the Landreths' Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting.	80	25	10	5
JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLESNAKE. —A famous Melon in the Southern States.	80	25	10	5
GEORGIA. —Popular with shippers, resisting injury during transportation.	65	20	10	5
GEM (Kolb). —An excellent shipper, consequently profitable to the market gardener.	60	20	10	5
BLUE KOLB GEM. —Similar to the old Gem, but of a blue skin.	70	20	10	5
LONG DIXIE, 85 DAYS. —We have selected a long form which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half-long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong, and in appearance more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon.	75	25	10	5
 BRADFORD, 85 DAYS. —Similar to the famous Joe Johnson in shape and markings; long, color dark, with darker wavy bands, flesh melting and of excellent flavor, seed white, a very superior sort.	1 00	30	10	5
DUKE JONES. —Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem, and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter colored stripes; very prolific and of fine appearance.	65	20	10	5
 LANDRETHS' BOSS, 80 TO 90 DAYS. —We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of 9 x 9 or 9 x 10 feet to the hill. Under good conditions Melons weigh from 30 to 40 pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of 60 and 70 pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us.	1 40	50	15	5
FLORIDA FAVORITE. —A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes.	75	20	10	5
INDIANA SWEETHEART, 90 DAYS. —Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling.	90	30	10	5
BLACK BOULDER. —Nearly round, very large and heavy. Skin a dark black-green. Rind very thick. A good shipper.	90	30	10	5
PRESERVING MELON. —Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark-striped Melon, meat greenish-white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used.	90	30	10	5

BLOOMSDALE.

The land, level as a Western prairie, presents everywhere clear-cut methods and intensity in the execution of the same to a most complete finish, the whole illustrating a style of culture the like of which is only elsewhere seen in Europe. These remarks apply to the three Landreth farms, on all of which is produced a grade of Seed more perfect, as respects shape, color and general development, than produced by other growers not so severely critical in ferreting out and removing every plant showing signs of departing from the true types.

The D. Landreth Seed Company does not profess to grow all the Seeds they sell, as that would require an immense acreage, but they do grow their choicest grades, all of which, now and hereafter, will be indicated as Landreths' Cabbage, Landreths' Beet, and which, consequent upon the critical attention and labor given them, are priced at a value higher than less carefully selected stock.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us see inside of cover.


THESE PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE. Cantaloupe or Musk Melon. (See also page 19.)

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time, or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about 4½ feet in each direction, two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large, long Melons, like the Reedland Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-eighths bushel capacity. Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 15,000 to 20,000 fruits. Cantaloupes and Cucumbers are often destroyed by lice on the vines. The remedy to meet such depredations is to spray the leaves with oil and water. Cantaloupe vines are often blighted by heavy early morning fogs, the leaves appearing afterward as if a flame of fire had passed over the field.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel; as an average price 40c. to 50c. per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY, 65 DAYS. —A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of Nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunburn. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener as 30 will often fill a barrel.	\$1 70	\$0 55	\$0 15	\$0 05
EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. —A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market.	1 30	40	15	5
JENNY LIND, 65 DAYS. —A very small early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. The only variety which has retained its reputation for a period of 50 years.	90	30	10	5
EXTRA EARLY JUNE (Fine), 67 DAYS. —A large, flat, early Melon, following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as large as Jenny Lind.	1 55	50	15	5
OSAGE. —A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets.	1 30	40	15	5
 ROBERTS. —A large selection or development of the small Jenny Lind and having its merits. Grown extensively for market.	1 70	55	15	5
SALMON AND GREEN. —Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small.	1 70	55	15	5
CALIFORNIA CITRON, 80 DAYS. —Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to 12 pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil.	1 50	50	15	5
HACKENSACK OR TURK'S CAP. —Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping; will carry 10 days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2,500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil.	1 15	40	15	5
MISSOURI, 80 DAYS. —A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy.	1 50	50	15	5
MONTREAL. —A showy Citron, average weight 10 pounds, though going up to 20. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil.	1 75	55	15	5
EMERALD GEM. —A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald-green skin.	1 80	55	15	5
ACME. —A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce 100 barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper.	80	25	10	5
LONG ISLAND BEAUTY. —An improvement on the Hackensack. Very attractive and delicious.	1 75	55	15	5
ROCKY FORD, 70 DAYS. —A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Slightly pointed at both ends. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, rind well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath the skin.	60	20	10	5
NETTED GEM. —Early, quality good, well netted, golden between ribs, very attractive.	75	20	10	5
GOLDEN JENNY. —Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons.	75	20	10	5
IMPROVED JENNY. —Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the rind. A very salable sort.	1 40	45	15	5
SOUTH JERSEY. —A new Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end; netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the Anne Arundel, but larger.	1 65	50	15	5
ATLANTIC CITY, 72 DAYS. —A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them.	1 60	50	15	5
ANNE ARUNDEL (70 Days from Planting to Ripening). —A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground.	90	30	15	5
LARGE ACME. —Grown by truckers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand.	1 25	35	15	5
PAUL ROSE. —A sort possessing several characteristics of the Osage, form slightly oblong, distinctly ribbed, slightly netted, color when unripe a deep green, turning a golden tint; flesh salmon, and so thick as to show an unusually small seed cavity, flavor like Osage.	1 60	45	15	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

Lawn Grass.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

See List of Varieties in this Catalogue, page 78.

A GREEN SOD.—A quick green covering on bare earth can be obtained in two weeks after sowing White Clover—not as good a sod as from choice Lawn Grass, but such as it is obtained in quarter the time, therefore when an immediate effect is desired use White Clover. One-quarter pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet or 400 square feet. Price, 35 cents per pound, postpaid.

Mushroom Spawn.

IMPORTED.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of Bricks. Two bricks of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface a yard square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hotbeds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Price per brick of about 1½ lbs. 25c. Postage 12c. extra if sent by mail.

Mustard. (See also page 18.)

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows 1 foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
CREOLE, 30 DAYS.—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance.....	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05
GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Not so large as the Creole, leaves more curly.....	65	20	10	5
ORDINARY WHITE OR BLACK.—Each.....	25	15	10	5

Nasturtium or Indian Cress.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at 3 feet and thin out to 10 inches, or plant to trellis-work. The Dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks nor training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a Salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

We cannot say too much in praise of the Nasturtium as an ornamental plant. Far superior to the Sweet Pea, as it blooms earlier than the Sweet Pea, and months longer, or till killed by frost. It is cultivated as easily as Corn.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
TALL MIXED.—A popular variety for garden culture. A running vine.....	\$0 80	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 05
DWARF MIXED.—These plants are exceedingly ornamental. They are of a bushy habit, compact in growth.....	90	35	10	5
ORNAMENTAL SORTS.—These are all described under Flower Seeds. (See page 68.)				

Okra. (See also page 8.)

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

This vegetable is not half appreciated. We give a recipe for its Winter preparation in connection with Tomatoes.

Take the Okra pods, half grown, and slice them into rings. Prepare the Tomatoes for stewing. Mix altogether and stew as under ordinary circumstances. When done, seal up in air-tight jars and use for a Stock for soup—nothing better.

Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, 2 feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills, 3 feet apart and 8 or 10 inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground, and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
LANDRETHS' LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often 10 inches, very slim	\$0 80	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05

Brussels Sprouts.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by the Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
PARIS IMPROVED.—A choice strain, each plant very productive of hundreds of buttons size of a pigeon's egg. Delicious in flavor and exceedingly tender.....	\$5 00	\$1 55	\$0 50	\$0 10

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Onion. (See also page 20.)

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the EARLY MARKETING Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion, Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

Large Onions from Seed.

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills 1 foot apart, drilling 6 to 8 pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 300 to 1,000 bushels.


Sets from Seed.

Drill when the Apple is in bloom, 60 to 75 pounds of seed to the acre. At Mid-summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process to a dry place. In the Autumn or early in the following Spring replant them in rows, the sets 2 inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. Observe: If not sown quite thickly in the first instance they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, 2 or 3 inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by simply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales far more profitable than afterwards realized.

CHOICE ONION SEED.

To Grow Large Bulbs.

	Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
ITALIAN QUEEN.—An extra early small silver skin.....	\$2 20	\$0 75	\$0 25	\$0 05
BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE, 85 DAYS.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short.....	2 00	65	20	5
SILVER SKIN.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Earlier than White Portugal..	1 90	60	20	5
 BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS.—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color, and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity.....	1 80	65	20	5
BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red.....	1 80	65	20	5
YELLOW STRASBURG.—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Good keeping qualities.....	1 20	40	10	5
LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN, 110 DAYS.—Very select. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval, and ripens hard as an apple, and of a bright yellow color.....	2 25	65	20	5
LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, 115 DAYS.—An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the flat Yellow Dutch, which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it.....	1 60	50	10	5
BLOOMSDALE DANVERS, 110 DAYS.—Oval in form. Maturing in 84 days. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in 12 weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such.....	2 50	75	25	5
WETHERSFIELD LARGE RED, 120 DAYS.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product..	1 25	40	15	5
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE, 130 DAYS.—A very desirable round red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market.....	1 80	50	15	5
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper.....	2 00	65	15	5
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—A showy large white variety. A very solid and heavy sort.....	2 75	75	20	5
PRIZE TAKER.—A mammoth Yellow Globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Does well in light sandy soils.....	1 65	50	15	5
GIANT WHITE GARGANUS.—Also known as Silver King; a giant late Italian variety.....	1 75	65	20	5

Onion Sets.

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

Large Onions from Sets.

In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume 8 to 10 bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well-shaped, marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown Sets often only produce Scallions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such Sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.



DRYING ONION SETS AT BLOOMSDALE.

WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE ON ONION SETS OVER ONE QUART.

Landreths' Specialties in
Onion Sets.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of Sets annually and purchase additionally large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other seedsmen, but by November are always sold out of past Summer's crop of Pearl, White and Red Bermuda, as they must be planted not later than November. We, however, offer the seed of the Bermuda and Pearl at 45c. per ounce, celebrated as appearing in the Northern markets in April, importations from the Bermuda Islands.

ONION SETS.

WHITE BERMUDA.....	These are offered for sale next SEPTEMBER , after the crop is har- vested. Prices then upon application.
RED BERMUDA.....	
BLOOMSDALE PEARL.....	
Very choice.....	

Packing Charges for Onion Sets: Crates, 2 bush. 25c.; 1 bush. 15c.; Barrels, 3 bush. 25c. These extra charges should be included in remittance.
Market Gardeners cannot do better than with Landreths' Seeds. They are the acknowledged standard, and so referred to by all other SEED HOUSES.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF ONION SETS—NOW READY.

These three specialties are always ready to ship in October, or at any other time up to March.

	Qt.	Bush.	Prices on application.
BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED.....	\$0 40		
YELLOW.—Sometimes called Red	40		
SILVER SKIN	45		
YELLOW STRASBURG.....	40		

At quart price Sets will be mailed; at bushel rates they will be shipped by Express or Freight, at purchaser's expense.

Parsley.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
SINGLE.—Used as a pot herb.....	\$0 60	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
FERN LEAVED.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice.....	70	20	10	5
CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable.....	80	25	10	5
EMERALD.—Very superior; very fine curled and twisted leaf of deep-green color. A well-bred, very choice strain, short-jointed, tufted, certain to please.....	70	20	10	5

Parsnip.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up 2 or 3 inches, thin them to stand 4 inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
BLOOMSDALE, 80 DAYS.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found; it is half-long, wedge-shape, hollow-crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked, and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground....	\$0 50	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
SUGAR, HOLLOW CROWNED OR CUP.—An old variety	40	15	10	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us see inside of cover.

WE DO NOT PAY
POSTAGE ON PEAS.


Peas. (See also pages 22, 23 and 24.)

ALL SORTS IN VERY SHORT SUPPLY.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and a Half to Two Bushels to the Acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings, because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at 2 feet if cultivated by horse power, or 15 inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than 3 feet, and the tall-growing sorts at 5 feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from 10 to the foot, in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to 8 to the foot of the medium tall varieties, and 6 to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by Commission Merchants for Early Peas is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Peck	Qt.	½ Pt.
 GRADUS. —An extra early sort. Pods large as Telephone, very showy, green peas most luscious. Vine a little stronger than Alaska. Just now this variety is all the rage. No stock is better than that we offer.	\$10 00	\$3 50	\$2 00	\$0 60	\$0 15
FIRST AND BEST, 50 DAYS.	4 50	1 25	75	25	10
ALASKA, 49 DAYS. —A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable. Used for canning	4 25	1 25	75	25	10
AMERICAN WONDER, 52 DAYS. —Vine 6 to 8 inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies.	7 50	2 25	1 25	40	15
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR, 54 DAYS. —An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical.	8 50	2 65	1 45	40	15
TOM THUMB, 58 DAYS. —Vine bushy, growing to a height of 5 to 8 inches. Productive.	7 00	1 95	1 10	35	10


INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Fifty-four to Sixty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

PREMIUM GEM. —An admirable second early, maturing for table 54 days from germination.	7 00	1 75	1 00	30	10
McLEAN'S ADVANCER. —A green, wrinkled variety, maturing in 55 days after sprouting; vine 18 inches high.	4 75	1 50	80	25	10
PRIDE OF THE MARKET, 60 DAYS. —A round blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine 15 to 18 inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod.	7 00	1 75	1 00	35	10
STRATAGEM, 60 DAYS. —A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vine 20 to 24 inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each.	7 00	1 75	1 00	35	10


LATE SORTS.

Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

SHROPSHIRE HERO, 65 DAYS. —A short, sturdy vine, bearing large, bold pods, well filled with big, marrow-like seeds.	5 00	1 55	85	25	10
YORKSHIRE HERO, 60 DAYS. —A showy, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive and better than Champion.	4 50	1 40	80	25	10
LANDRETH'S PHONOGRAPH, 60 DAYS. —Ripening with Everbearing and Abundance; twice as large in pods, which are straight, distended, very showy, and often saddle-backed. Exceedingly productive, uniform in ripening at about 60 days; an excellent Table Pea, also used in canning.	6 50	2 00	1 10	35	10
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, 70 DAYS. —Wrinkled and very sugary.	4 25	1 25	75	20	10
FORTY-FOLD (Improvement on Champion), 70 DAYS. —A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary.	4 25	1 25	75	20	10
TELEPHONE, 65 DAYS. —Large, wrinkled seeds. Height of vine 3 feet, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod.	7 00	1 75	1 10	35	10
TELEGRAPH, 68 DAYS. —Excellent sort, producing pods as large as Telephone and of a more reliable character; less liable to run out.	6 00	1 90	1 00	30	10
MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT, 68 DAYS. —Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephone, but are earlier by 4 or 5 days, being ready to pick for market in 60 days after germination.	6 00	1 90	1 00	30	10
 DUKE OF ALBANY. —Mammoth pods and mammoth seeded, a most profitable variety; highly recommended as one of the best.	7 00	1 75	1 10	35	10

PEAS—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM.—Vine short, seeds gray. Pods maturing for table in 70 days.....	3 00	1 60	40	10	
TALL WHITE-SEEDED SUGAR.....	3 00	1 60	40	10	
 MAMMOTH POD MELTING SUGAR.—Pods 4 to 5 inches long and one inch broad, bloated or puffed, twisted and distorted; edible like a string bean. In demand by German gardeners.....	9 00	2 60	1 60	50	15

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING.



THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

To a greater extent than any other ornamental flower have been improved in form and color until now no garden is complete without them, as no flowers can be so cheaply, successfully and profusely grown, and no flowers provide more desirable table decorations, because of their rich and endless variety of high coloring and delicate tints. See also list of Flower Seeds, page 67. Mixed sorts, second selection, 40 cents per pound, 10 cents per ounce.

Pepper.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Edible in 100 to 120 Days.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at 3 feet and 2 feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
SMALL CHILI RED.—Fruit red, small ovoid, very hot.	\$3 70	\$1 15	\$0 40	\$0 10
VERY SMALL CAYENNE.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit 1 inch in length and very hot.	3 40	1 00	35	10
 CHINESE GIANT.—This plant is of the habit of the Sweet German, but the fruit, brilliant red, is twice the size, the variety being unquestionably the largest fruiting Pepper known. Every one should have it.	6 90	1 90	70	10
CAYENNE.—Fruit 3 inches in length and slender; very hot.	2 75	85	30	10
GOLDEN BELL.—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish, fruit not quite as large.	2 15	65	20	10
LARGE SWEET SPANISH.—The large red variety generally used for pickles. Fruit 3 inches long and nearly as broad.	2 25	75	25	10
 RUBY KING.—A brilliant red, larger than Large Sweet, absolutely mild in flavor. One trucker of our acquaintance shipped to New York the past Summer the entire product of 30 acres and could have sold as many more.	2 40	75	25	10
CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as 150 fruit, conical in shape, from 1 to 2 inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet.	2 50	75	30	10

Potato.

One Bushel of Potatoes Cut into Sections of 3 to 4 Pieces will Plant 400 Yards of Continuous Row. An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

BARRELS.

The barrels we ship in are full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in straight-sided, under-sized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 165 pounds net is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes which we send out has gained us much celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes from blight-affected districts.

At pound rates we prepay postage. Pecks, bushels and barrels sent by Express or Freight, at expense of purchaser. No charge for barrel or cartage.

Special Potato Circular on Application.

Pumpkin.

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn-planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn, every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable.	\$0 65	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
CHEESE.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Often 15 inches across the top.	60	20	10	5
COMMON FIELD.—A large red fruit, slightly oval. Very productive. Used for canning.	30	15	10	5
YELLOW MONSTER.—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions.	1 00	35	10	5
SMALL EARLY SUGAR.—Sweet, fine grained and a productive sort, of good keeping qualities.	65	25	10	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Radish.

(See also pages 25 and 26.)

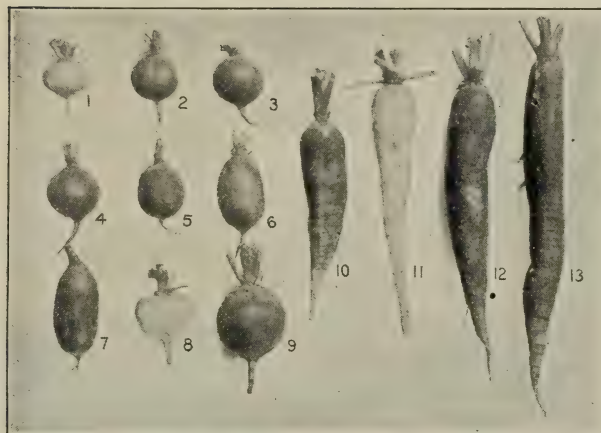
Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row. Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or a sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to Twenty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition, According to Season.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
SCARLET EARLY DEEP TURNIP-ROOTED, 19 DAYS.—Rich in color, smooth in skin.	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white.	50	20	10	5
SCARLET EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING, 18 DAYS.—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet.	65	20	10	5
EARLIEST WHITE SHORT-TOPPED TURNIP.—Seventeen days to maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor.	70	25	10	5
CARDINAL GLOBE.—As its name indicates it is of globular form and cardinal red, and to which may be added the merit of earliness, short leaves and adaptability to forcing. A variety largely used by market gardeners.	75	25	10	5
SCARLET EARLY PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine-colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it.	70	20	10	5



SCARLET EARLIEST ERFURT TURNIP, 10 DAYS.

—A most quickest maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety.

90 30 10 5

FRENCH CAFE.

—Edible in 20 days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of 2 inches. Skin brilliant scarlet; flesh white and crisp. Very choice.

1 00 30 10 5

DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.

—A showy variety, 2 to 2½ inches

55 15 10 5

BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING, 20 DAYS.

—In shape flat to ovoid, color white, very quick in Certain to give

65 20 10 5

SUMMER RADISH.

1. Short-topped Earliest White Turnip.
2. Early Scarlet Prussian Globe.
3. Early Scarlet Erfurt.
4. White-tipped Early Scarlet Turnip.
5. Ex. Early White-tipped Forcing.
6. French Breakfast.
7. Red Olive.
8. Early White Turnip-rooted.
9. Golden Globe.
10. Wonderful Half-long Scarlet.
11. White Ladyfinger.
12. Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet.
13. English Long Scarlet.

growth, superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden. satisfaction to the most critical.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully 10 days earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity.	75	25	10	5
WOOD'S EARLY FRAME, LONG SCARLET.—Shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet	50	15	10	5
LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—The well-known market variety. More of it used than any other sort.	45	15	10	5
LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexampled in beauty.	60	20	10	5
EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.—An early long white variety of most superior quality.	60	20	10	5


For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

RADISH—Continued.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.


LATE SORTS.

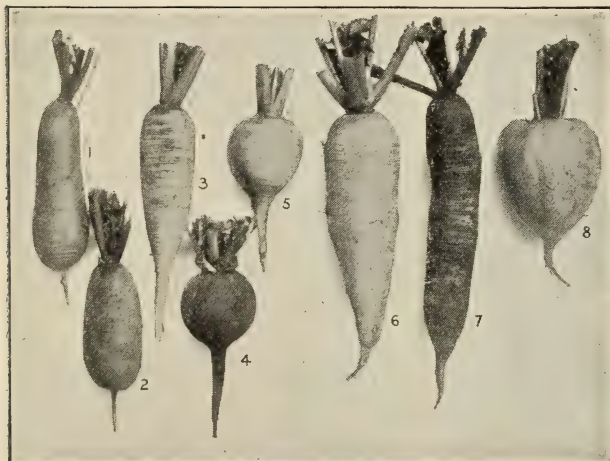
Thirty-five to Fifty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

	Lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
GOLDEN GLOBE (Fine for Summer).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globular, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. . .	\$0 75	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05
CHARTIER OR LONG ROSE (Second Early).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white.	60	25	10	5
WHITE STRASBURG OR HOSPITAL .—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for 5 or 6 weeks.	65	20	10	5
 CELESTIAL OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP .—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsmen as Chinese Celestial. This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit.	75	25	10	5
STUTT GART ROUND WHITE TURNIP .—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped.	50	15	10	5

WINTER SORTS.

Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.

SCARLET CHINA WINTER .—A fine Winter sort; root a half-long stump of from 2 to 3 inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly.	70	25	10	5
 KREWSON OBLONG BLACK .—An Autumn growing sort of deep black skin, and keeping throughout the Winter as well as a Ruta-Baga. Mild in flavor.	1 25	40	15	5



WINTER RADISH.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Celestial White Stump-Rooted. | 5. Round White Stuttgart. |
| 2. China Rose. | 6. Long White Spanish. |
| 3. Long White Strasburg. | 7. Long Black Spanish. |
| 4. Round Black Spanish. | 8. White Russian. |

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of 3 pounds and keeping long in edible condition.

95 30 10 5

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black; the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor.

60 25 10 5

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Valuable for Winter use. Keeping well as a Potato. Should be better known.

45 10 10 5

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color.

80 25 10 5

Rhubarb.

Four Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ten Pounds to the Acre.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at 1 foot, and thin the plants to 10 inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant.

Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

Sow seed in the seedbed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring to any desired situation, allowing the plants 3 feet square space. Pkts. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c.; lb. \$1.70.

We supply roots as well as seed. They continue vigorous many years. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—Per 1000, \$5.00, by freight or express.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES

INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

Edible 90 Days after Planting.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand 4 or 5 inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger, and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form.

Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
\$1 15	\$0 35	\$0 10	\$0 05

Scullions.

From Sets. Per Quart, 40 Cents.

These are obtained by planting White Onion Sets in the Autumn or Spring, the partially developed growth in the Spring affording those immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion Seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn, in sections not mountainous, located south of the Potomac or Ohio rivers. It should be of a white variety.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and bunched, roots, necks and tops.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
WHITE SCULLION SEED.	\$2 35	\$0 75	\$0 25	\$0 05

Squash.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom, and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH AND GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK SQUASH.

waxy is yellow. The vine will cover a space 2 or 3 feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK, 40 DAYS.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color.

LARGE BOSTON MARROW.—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory.

HUBBARD.—Fruit oblong. Skin dark green, marked with orange. Flesh dry, rich and of high reputation.

WARTY HUBBARD.—Different from the old form of Hubbard in being covered with warts. A favorite with the market gardener.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
EARLY WHITE BUSH. —The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination.	\$0 70	\$0 25	\$0 10	\$0 05
EXTRA EARLY YELLOW BUSH, 40 DAYS. —Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit when young and	90	40	15	5
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK, 40 DAYS.	80	30	10	5
LARGE BOSTON MARROW.	80	30	10	5
HUBBARD.	90	30	15	5
WARTY HUBBARD.	1 00	30	15	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.


(See also page 27.)

Spinach.

**THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.**

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Thirty Pounds to the Acre. Edible in 40 to 60 Days.

This seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at 1, 2 or 3 feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, 6 ounces of seed will sow 100 yards of row, or a square equal to 10 x 10 yards if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
ROUND SAVOY LEAVED. —Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this.	\$0 40	\$0 20	\$0 10	\$0 05
PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLED. —The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener.	40	20	10	5
 EVER READY, 50 DAYS. —So named because it continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance.	40	20	10	5
LONG STANDING ROUND SEED. —A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed.	40	20	10	5
VIROFLAY, 48 DAYS (Monstrous Leaved). —A mammoth sort of fair quality, used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring.	40	20	10	5
VICTORIA. —A sort continuing long before shooting to seed; dark leaved, compact growth. .	40	20	10	5

Tomato.


(See also pages 28, 29 and 30.)

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 120 Days from Sowing, According to Variety and Season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato very early it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.


Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel. By April the rates decline to \$3.00 to \$5.00, and continue to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. 40c. to 80c. per bushel is an average price, 20c. to 35c. per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize 16c. per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6.00 to \$7.00. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
 EARLIANA. —Very early. Habit of vine dwarf and compact. Fruit ripens in 85 or 90 days after germination of Seed. Fruit borne in clusters of from 10 to 15 in a bunch. Certainly a remarkable variety, and one which is in good favor among market gardeners, ripening in about 100 days. It is, however, not as early as the Landreth's Earliest (see page 28):	\$3 50	\$1 00	\$0 40	\$0 10
THE MONEY MAKER. —No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil.	2 95	90	30	5
ACME, 105 DAYS. —An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere.	2 25	70	20	5
DWARF CHAMPION, 105 DAYS. —Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit transplanting with absolute certainty.	2 50	75	30	10
ARISTOCRAT. —Dwarf, compact, stocky, like the Dwarf Champion. Fruit red.	2 60	75	30	10
GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURRANT. —Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental.	2 90	90	30	5
BUCKEYE. —Large, red, solid, very showy. An astonishingly good sort.	3 00	1 00	30	5
GOLDEN TROPHY. —A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid.	2 35	75	25	5
PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW. —Differing from the Pear-shaped Red alone in color.	2 40	75	25	5
PEAR-SHAPED RED. —Fruit 2 inches long by 1 inch diameter, used in pickling in unbroken form. Differing only from the preceding, the yellow, in color, this being red.	2 40	75	25	5
CUMBERLAND EARLY RED. —Used in South Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable crop-per, solid, good color, a little rough but exceedingly productive.	3 10	1 00	30	5

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

THESE PRICES
INCLUDE POSTAGE.

TOMATO—Continued.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
BEAUTY, 115 DAYS. —Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core.	\$2 40	\$0 70	\$0 20	\$0 05
 STONE, 115 DAYS. —A very superior sort, producing extraordinary thick, solid red fruit borne in bunches.	2 00	60	20	5
FAVORITE. —One of the largest perfect-shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid.	1 90	55	20	5
PARAGON. —Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color.	2 00	60	20	5
PERFECTION. —A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it.	2 00	60	20	5
PEACH (Second Early). —Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color.	3 00	90	30	5
IVORY BALL OR GREEN GAGE. —A small round fruit of 1½ inches in diameter, color bone-white, very early and productive.	3 00	90	30	5
PONDEROSA. —A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds.	4 00	1 25	40	5




Turnip.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, According to Variety and Season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the bulb becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta-Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta-Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with 20 to 25 tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds of superphosphate.

	Lb.	¼ Lb.	Oz.	Pkt.
EARLY FLAT RED OR PURPLE TOP (Strap-leaved), 60 DAYS. —The oldest standard red-crowned variety, and hard, to excess, in quality. The same as is generally seen in market	\$0 40	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 05
EARLY FLAT DUTCH (Strap-leaved). —Similar to the above, excepting it is white all over, and like the above matures for table in 60 days	40	15	10	5
LARGE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE, 65 DAYS. —Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in sixty-five days.	40	15	10	5
 EARLY SNOWBALL (Extra Early). —This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes.	50	15	10	5
JERSEY LILY. —Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden.	80	25	10	5
LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE, 70 DAYS. —Color pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing at seasons too late to secure a crop of Ruta-Bagas.	65	20	10	5
COW-HORN (Large Cropper). —This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the Carrot.	50	20	10	5
 BLOOMSDALE SWEDE, OR RUTA-BAGA (Maturing in 90 Days). —The Bloomsdale is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta-Baga.	80	25	10	5
 AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED, 75 DAYS. —This, which we introduced in 1863, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper.	45	15	10	5
AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED. —A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red	50	15	10	5
YELLOW ABERDEEN OR SCOTCH YELLOW. —This is a highly approved Cattle Turnip, attaining a large size	35	15	10	5
LANDRETHS' IMPROVED YELLOW-FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA-BAGA, 80 DAYS. —A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit; flesh yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous	70	20	10	5
CHAMPION SWEDE OR YELLOW RUTA-BAGA (Imported). —A superior English-grown Ruta-Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede	45	15	10	5

DIXIE LAND. } SOLD OUT OF { In place of these which cannot be offered, we recommend KALE Dwarf Curled Slow
SEVEN TOP. } SEVEN TOP { Seeder (see page 52)—price, 70 cts. per pound or 30 cts. per ¼ pound. This will be found superior to Turnip Tops and more hardy during the Winter.

For Express charges paid by customer, or small seeds Postage paid by us, see inside of cover.

FLOWER SEEDS

Expert Gardeners do not need any advice as to how to sow Flower Seeds, but for the inex-

HOW TO PLANT

perienced we advise sowing all the biennial Seeds in close parallel rows in a compact bed. The plants can be removed a month later and, after a rainy day, placed in a location where they are to stand all winter. In an endeavor to make our suggestion clear we refer the reader to the illustration, by which we design to portray a bed 3 feet wide and 6 feet long, more or less, according to the requirements of each person. With the rows placed 6 inches apart, a bed 6 feet long will give room for 12 varieties of Seed.

Annual Plants, Blooming First Season.

BED 6 FT. LONG.

3 Feet Wide.	PANSY	MARVEL OF PERU	COCKSCOMB	NASTURTIUM	PHLOX	PETUNIA	VERBENA	AGERATUM	ASTERS	ESCHSCHOLTZIA	OTHER SORTS	OTHER SORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Perennial Plants, Blooming Second Season.

BED 6 FT. LONG.

3 Feet Wide.	PANSY	HOLLYHOCK	SNAPDRAGON	COLUMBINE	CANTERBURY BELL	LARKSPUR	FOX GLOVE	SWEET WILLIAM	CHINESE PINK	DOUBLE DAISY	OTHER SORTS	OTHER SORTS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

One Packet of each of the ten sorts to sow either of these beds at the Special Price of . . . **45c.**

Postage paid by us.

This offer of Seeds is a bargain.

that no plants in permanent locations should be nearer than 6 inches to each other.

The ten sorts which are recommended in each of the two classes of Perennials and Annuals are only as a suggestion; the families can be changed at the pleasure of the purchaser.

NURSING BEDS.

Young plants a month later to be removed to permanent location.

The earth should be manured with very fine barnyard or stable manure, dug 8 inches deep, and raked over and over until the soil is as fine as flour. The little trenches can best be made with the sharp edge of a board, and they should not be deeper than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the Seeds scattered evenly, 10 to 12 Seeds to the inch, throughout the length of the little trench, and cover with not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the finest soil.

Water with a watering-pot having a fine spray nozzle or, just as well, dash water upon the bed from a broom dipped alternately into a bucket of water and shaken out. Repeat this sprinkling every night, but do not make the surface of the soil positively wet, only uniformly damp.

Place a wooden label at the head of each row. Pick out all the weeds as they appear, and at the proper time, after a rainy day, carefully lift the young seedlings so as to preserve their roots, and reset them in permanent locations. We cannot give here directions for the planting of everything, but as a general rule observe

The D. LANDRETH SEED COMPANY will be at the expense of Post Office Orders to cover cost of Seeds. These Orders cost 3c. on sums up to \$5.00, and 5c. on sums between \$5.00 and \$10.00, and the amount can be deducted from the face of the Seed order.

Landreths' Sweet Peas.

Sow in permanent location, in single row, two seeds to the inch; cover one inch deep.

The whole world is engaged in a further development of the Sweet Pea—a development as to size, color and stability, or firmness of form. Horticultural Congresses are called together in London, Paris, Berlin and American cities at appropriate seasons to admire the new forms, and to pass awards of merit to the credit of the successful breeder of new types.

The American strains are the equal of any; so superior that more Sweet Pea seed is grown in the United States than all the rest of the world.

Sweet Peas can be grown as easy as the common garden Peas, simply requiring room and early starting—planted even before the frost is out of the ground, sometimes the preceding autumn, as with deep roots in a deep rich soil the season of blooming is lengthened. They do best when trained to trestles made of string or wire. They should be thinned out about one inch apart in rows, and if in parallel rows the rows should be five (5) feet apart.

Any cultivator of Sweet Peas may be the fortunate one to discover a true golden yellow, heretofore not yet found. There are lemon-tinted ones, but not an actual yellow. The finder of it among any lot of Seed Peas will be a prize-taker. Who knows but that the grower of one hundred vines may find it before the grower of one thousand vines or an acre patch.

Sweet Peas present a wide range of colors and, therefore, are most attractive by reason of their various tints, really every color excepting a true yellow.

Sweet Peas have a blooming period of about four weeks, consequently to provide for a longer season of flowering it is advisable, where garden space permits, to make four or five sowings about two weeks apart, making the first sowing before the frost is out of the ground. But the blooming season is only partially fixed according to date of sowing, for Nature is disposed to run flowering time much together, whatever may have been the date of sowing the seeds.

Sweet Peas always develop the largest and best flowers and continue longest in bloom under conditions of a rainy season, or under irrigation. On the other hand hot, dry weather diminishes the size of flowers, causes them to fade, and induces the vines to cease blooming, to soon dry up if not revived by rain, but after a good rain will make a display as attractive as at first.

These forty-eight varieties are all priced, postage included, at:—

60c. Per Pound;

20c. Per Quarter Pound;

5c. Per Packet.

WHITE CLASS.

Dorothy Eckford.—Fine large blooms, decidedly the best in the White Class.

Emily Henderson.—Large white flowers, produced in abundance. Compact vines.

Blanch Burpee.—An introduction of Eckford. One of the best. Flowers borne on long stems. A profuse bloomer.

Lottie Eckford.—White shaded with pink.

CREAM OR YELLOWISH CLASS.

Honorable Mrs. E. Kenyon.—A giant primrose color flower.

Mrs. Eckford.—A large flower; very desirable for bouquets.

Coquette.—Primrose and lavender, large flowered.

SALMON CLASS.

Honorable F. Bouverie.—A beautiful variety of salmon, with wings buff on the edge.

Gorgeous.—Brilliant as indicated by the name; deep salmon orange, the wings still more highly colored.

Lady Mary Currie.—Exceedingly showy; one of the best of the salmon types; body veined with pink.

Lady Penzance.—Somewhat similar to Gorgeous; a profuse bloomer; exquisite orange and salmon.

LAVENDER CLASS.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Very attractive; produces large flowers of light lavender with blushed wings.

Countess of Radnor.—Large blossoms of a lavender shade with purple.

Gray Friar.—Lavender and gray striped and flaked; very attractive.

ROSY CLASS.

Extra Early Blanch Ferry.—Very early to bloom; a brilliant combination of white and rose.

Apple Blossom.—A lovely combination of light and deep rose on silvery wings; very showy.

Lord Rosebery.—A rich rose of fine form and robust substance; a profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Dugdale.—Very large flowers; a rich carmine rose.

Prince of Wales.—An improvement on Her Majesty; a good producer of many large flowers of deep rose tint.

Janet Scott.—Enormous flowers, deep pink in color; a very choice sort.

Prima Donna.—Large flowers of good form and of a light pink shade.

Duke of Westminster.—Beautiful light rose with shades of purple.

Royal Rose.—Wings pink, body crimson; flowers large and attractive.

Improved Painted Lady.—Similar to Apple Blossom.

Lovely.—Exquisite shades of pink and rose; flowers large.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLASS.

King Edward VII.—In beauty and brilliancy not exceeded by any known Pea; form larger than Salopian.

Scarlet Gem.—By some considered superior to King Edward VII; certainly a most dazzling scarlet.

Salopian.—Very handsome, a most brilliant scarlet; flowers of large size.

Firefly.—Very brilliant rose.

BLUE CLASS.

Navy Blue.—Well named; flowers dark blue all over and most effective in combination with others or singly.

Emily Eckford.—Large flowered; wings deep blue, body inclined to be purple.

Captivation.—Large deep maroon-colored flowers.

Mrs. Walter Wright.—An excellent sort; large flowered of deep blue color.

Maid of Honor.—Very light blue shaded with white.

Dorothy Tennant.—A light blue shade with rose, holding their color better than some others.

PURPLE CLASS.

Duke of Sutherland.—Purple, not so dark as Othello.

Othello.—A deep claret; flowers large size and wide expanse.

Shahazade.—A rich maroon, intensely dark.

Boreatton.—Deep purple crimson, a velvety maroon.

Black Knight.—Claret color suffused with purple.

STRIPED CLASS.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain.—A pure white, thoroughly striped with delicate rose; most effective.

Jessie Cuthbertson.—White striped and flecked with dark rose; very showy.

Princess of Wales.—Purple, mauve and lavender, striped most effectively.

America.—A white form, striped with bright blood red; very showy.

Romona.—Yellowish white, completely striped with pink.

Juanita.—The body of this form is white, but broadly marked with light lavender.

Lottie Hutchins.—Dashed and striped with rose of a rich creamy body.

Crown Jewel.—White striped with rose; very fine.

If only one of each color is desired, we specially recommend the first leading sort under each of the nine (9) classes.

If a mixture of colors is desired we offer three grades:—

Extra Special	1st Selection	2d Selection
70c.	60c.	40c.

Sow in nursery bed
when the Apple is
in bloom.

Landreth's Nasturtiums.

Transplant when
two inches high.

Did you have them last Summer? If not, why not? Landreth's Nasturtiums for 1905 were a great success, but we feel confident that they will be even more satisfactory as our stock contains some new varieties. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in rather poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. No flower is as desirable for table decoration, for salad, or for arranging with Grapes. Every housewife prizes the seed pods on account of their pungent,

peppery taste, and feels her pickles incomplete without them. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white, and blossom in profusion until killed by frost. They are very effective when planted in borders, also well suited for vases and baskets. Do not let a Summer pass without having a bed of these refreshing flowers. One can but love them if they know them.

5 CENTS PER PACKET, 15 CENTS
PER OUNCE, EXCEPT WHERE
OTHERWISE NOTED.

TALL NASTURTIUMS— 3 to 10 feet.

Atropurpureum.—Crimson, dark and showy.

Atropurpureum aureis.—Crimson flowers, foliage yellow.

Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower; quite distinct from usual colors.

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy, deep orange flower.

Edouard Otto.—Brownish lilac. A peculiarly beautiful color.

Hemisphaericum.—Orange, rosy scarlet blotches form a fine contrast with light colored sorts.

Heinemanni.—Deep chocolate color.

King Theodore.—Very dark. One of the most attractive on our trial grounds this year.

Landreth's Giants.—A California strain of beautiful giant flowers with a great range of color, including Sunlight, Moonlight, Twilight, Butterfly and all the California blooms appear in their many shades and tints, showing the crimped crepe-like effect of the flowers.

Pearl.—Delicate, creamy white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties.

Prince Henry.—Primrose flowers spotted with crimson. A choice sort.

Princess Victoria Louise.—Flowers creamy white with orange blotch at base of each petal. New, and one of the choicest. Very effective.

Regelianum.—Purple violet.

Scarlet.—Very showy and desirable.

Scheuerianum.—Straw shade.

Scheuerianum coccineum.—Striped scarlet.

Schillingi.—Very vigorous grower. Flower yellow, spotted with crimson.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of sparkling brilliancy; exceedingly showy; one of the finest sorts.

Eighteen packets, one each of above and Madam Gunther's Hybrids, for only 75 cents.

Mixed Tall Sorts.—A combination of many tall varieties; colors white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc.

Hybrids of Madam Gunther (MIXED COLORS).—An immense improvement over the old climbing varieties; many new and improved colors.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS—6 to 12 inches.

Bronze Curled.—Flowers of bronze metallic lustre; a very distinct color.

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect.

Chameleon.—Crimson, bronze and yellow; very effective.

Crimson.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Sulphur-spotted maroon.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple-blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers; a profuse bloomer of a most showy class.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson—a brilliant, effective sort.

King Theodore.—The darkest crimson. Foliage inclined to be dark green. An excellent sort.

Pearl.—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing pleasing effect.

Prince Henry.—Light yellow, marbled with scarlet.

Rose Tom Thumb.—Fine bloomer and a good rose color.

Ivy-Leaved.—Entirely new, and very desirable for use in window boxes by reason of its very odd shaped and dark colored foliage and flowers of a new form. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.

Twelve packets, one each of above twelve varieties and Tom Pouce, for only 40 cents.

Mixed Dwarf Sorts.—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect; in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze, gold and white.

Tom Pouce (MIXED).—Is a perfect gem for baskets, window boxes, etc.; it is not such a rank grower as the parent type; smaller leaves. Pkt., 10c.; per oz., 20c.

Tom Thumb, Golden Queen, Novelty.—Leaves yellow, extremely floriferous, and the large and perfect flowers are thrown well above the foliage, thereby explaining the brilliancy of the effect. It comes true from seed. Fine for borders, massing or in pots. Per pkt., 10c.

Thirty-two packets, one packet of each of the thirty-two varieties named above, which is enough to fill any garden and home with sunshine all Summer, for only \$1.50.

VEGETABLE NASTURTIUM.

Common Yellow.—The green seed used for pickling, Dwarf Mixed or Tall Mixed Oz., 10c.; lb., 95c.

We call the attention of table epicures to Nasturtium Sandwiches, the effect being most novel, and to the palate most delicious, both green leaves and flowers being used.



Pansies.

"Pansies for thoughts!" Have you ever thought how marvelously beautiful they are? Have you thought that no garden is complete without them? Have you thought Landreth's Pansies the finest in the world? If not, try them this year and you will find them unsurpassed and of unusual size.

Landreth's Pansies order fresh coronation robes each season, robes that rival those of kings and queens. Seeds should be sown out of doors very early in the Spring or during August and the plants protected during Winter. The happy faces of these flowers can but brighten every home.



Bugnot.—Noted for their very large flowers and beautiful coloring. The blotch on the petals radiates through the margin 10

Cassiers.—New Giant Blotched. Same as Odier, excepting the flowers are much larger. Fine form 15

Diana.—Very pale yellow or cream. Flowers large, full and inclined to ruffle 15

Emperor William.—Splendid blue 5

Faust (King of the Blacks 5

German.—Finest mixed 10

Giant Trimarceau.—A distinct class of strong-growing plants bearing enormous flowers, often measuring over 3 inches in diameter. Mixed 10

Good Mixed 5

Landreth's Philadelphia.

—This is a special strain of our own, which is without doubt the choicest and embraces the greatest variety of shading imaginable; often measuring

2½ inches in diameter, exquisitely fragrant, and of wonderful substance. 25

Lord Beaconsfield.—Deep violet, shading to a lighter tint. 5

Masterpiece.—This strain represents the highest perfection in the Giant Five-Spotted Pansies. Growth and general habit of plant is strong and compact, stands the warm weather well. The enormous flowers are borne well above the foliage on strong stems, are perfectly round and contain the richest combination

of colors that have been offered in Five-Spotted Pansies. Each petal is marked with a very large dark blotch, and most of the flowers have a margin of white or yellow 20

Odier.—Five-blotched, a very excellent strain of superb flowers; each petal has a deep rich blotch and a bright margin 15

Parisian.—New, very large; an extraordinary fine and showy flower. 15

Peacock.—A lovely blue color, tinted and streaked with various shades, resembling a peacock's feathers, edges white 10

Prince Bismarck.—Golden bronze, marbled 5

Snowflake.—Pure white 10

Striped and Mottled.—Very brilliant 5

Sweet Violet (Tricolor odorata) 10

Victoria Red.—Magnificent. Flowers of deep claret-red color, large and very beautiful 10

Yellow Gem.—Pure yellow. 10

Collection of seven packets, Bugnot, Cassiers, Odier, Parisian, Peacock, Victoria Red and Landreth's Philadelphia, for only 70 cents.

Balsams or Lady Slipper.

LARGE FLOWERED, FULL CENTERED.

A family of beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Bushes are of a strong, vigorous growth. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Seeds may be sown where they are wished, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower earlier. Set plants about 2 feet apart, where they can have plenty of sun. Our stock is exceptionally fine. Try it.

	PKT.		PKT.
Atrosanguinea. —Blood red. 2 feet	5	Mixed. —Rose flowered, dwarf	5
Camellia Flowered Perfection. —Pure white or mixed, each 10		Mixed. —Striped, streaked and spotted	5
Mixed. —Carnation striped. 2 feet	5	Royal King. —Bright scarlet. 2 feet	10
Mixed. —Rose flowered and spotted	5	Royal Queen. —Bright rose, fine	10

Three packets, Camellia Flowered Perfection and any two other varieties, only 15c.

Phlox.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora.—This is the Large Flowering Class, and in all its varieties of colors and shades cannot be excelled by any annual for brilliant and constant display. Blooms from July to November, and should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March and the plants planted out in June, or when ground becomes warm may be sown where they are to stand. No wonder these brilliant blooms are called Flame Flowers.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

	PKT.
Alba.—White	5
Atropurpurea striata.—Dark striped	5
Coccinea.—Bright scarlet, fine form, large. 1 foot	5
Delicata.—Rose, with white centre	5
Kermesina.—Bright crimson	5
Meteor.—Fiery scarlet	5
Oculata.—White-eyed	5
Rose.—Fine shade	5
Fine Mixed.—Various colors. 1 foot	5
Nana compacta.—Dwarf mixed, all colors. Plants 6 inches high	10
Star of Quedlinburg Mixed.—Bears star-shaped flowers; easy culture. A very odd and handsome flower. Hardy annual	10
Fringed Mixed.—Many colors and shades	10
Star and Fringed Mixed	10
Dwarf Fireball.—Blood red	10
Dwarf Snowball.—White; compact. 8 inches high	10
Dwarf Mixed	10

PERENNIAL.

Superba or Decussata Mixed.—Hardy perennial Phlox, blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. Mixed colors. 3 feet. 5

Any five of the 5c. packets for 20 cents, or any four of the 10c. packets for 30 cents.

Petunias.

Petunias are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse they produce most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Also fine for boxes, vases, etc.

BEDDING SINGLE.

	PKT.
Alba.—Pure white	10
Belle Etoile.—Small flowered, single. White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet	5
Brilliant Rose	20
Countess of Ellesmere.—Great bloomer, rose and white, small flowered, single	5
Nana Multiflora.—Plants only 7 ins. high, covered with striped flowers.	10
Purpurea.—Purple. 2 feet	5
Hybrida.—Mixed colors. Single. 2 feet	5

LARGE FLOWERING SINGLE.

Grandiflora Finest Mixed.—Huge flowers; great variety of color. Single. 2 feet. 20

Grandiflora White.—Largest flowers, single 20

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERED.

Grandiflora Extra Fine Mixed 20

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED.

Choicest and Finest Mixed 20

SINGLE LARGE FLOWERED FRINGED.

Choicest and Finest Mixed.—Selected from a superb strain 20

Giants of California.—Finest strain. A grand strain produced in California. Flowers over 4 inches in diameter, with a great range of gorgeous colors, presenting a wonderful combination of stripings, veinings and blotchings. Single 20

Any six packets named above, selected strain of Petunias, for only \$1.00.



PETUNIA, SINGLE.

Asters.

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

Royal, Chrysanthemum-like flowers surpassed by none in beauty and in size. They vary in color from a delicate pink and white to deep reds and purples. The plants thrive best in rich soil, but will give satisfaction in almost any garden plot, and blossom in profusion till late in the Autumn, proving a constant delight even after other flowers have been killed by frost. They are especially adapted to house decoration, and when cut and placed in water hold their regal heads erect from one to two weeks without withering. A bed of Asters in the garden or on the lawn is effective and beautiful for months, providing more cut flowers than any other plants occupying the same space. The flowers shown in the illustrations are greatly reduced in size. Try Landreth's Asters this year and see how unusually fine they are.

Aster Ball, or Jewel.—New class, dwarf plants, but long stemmed flowers perfectly round with short petals, apple blossom, dark blue, deep rose, white or mixed colors, each color 10

Bouquet (Baltz' Miniature Bouquet).—Dwarf, pyramidal, mixed colors 10

Christmas Tree.—By far the most freely flowering class of Asters. The form and habit is quite different from other varieties and resembles so nearly a miniature Christmas tree that it was given this name. Plants grow about 15 inches high, branching freely and regularly, not upright but horizontally. The lower branches are the longest, measuring from tip to tip 20 to 24 inches. Flowers medium size, perfectly double and finely imbricated. Plants very often have over 80 blooms. 15

Chrysanthemum Aster.—Dwarf, fine for bedding, white, scarlet, rose, blue or mixed colors 10.

Lady.—The long narrow leaves of this variety make it stand out alone, distinct from other Asters. Plants grow about 16 inches high, often bearing 40 blooms of very double flowers on long, stiff stems. Pure white 15

Lady Mixed Colors. 15



DAYBREAK.

VICK'S BRANCHING.

Cocardeau, or New Crown.

—Extremely showy, each flower having a white centre; bright colors. 1½ feet. Mixed 10

Daybreak.

—Bound to be a favorite wherever known. Flowers are a beautiful sea-shell pink, borne on long stems and

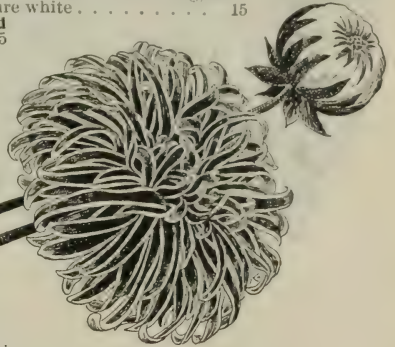
round as a ball. Plants are compact, strong growers, flowering very early and continuously. 10

German Quilled Mixed.—Flowers quilled, plants branching 5

Giant Comet.—Large flowers, long petals, white, yellow or mixed, each 10

Giant Comet the Bride.—A beautiful new Aster. White passing to rose. 15

King Humbert.—Undoubtedly one of the best new varieties. Dwarf, but bears gigantic comet-like flowers of faultless shape. Plant very branching 15



COMET.

Japanese Tassel.—Mixed colors, long, feathery petals, excellent for cutting. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches across 15

Liliput.—The plants grow 6 to 10 inches high, are compact with small leaves and quilled flowers. Well adapted for use on the dining table, the reception room, and especially for boutonnières 20

Midsummer Triumph.—Dark scarlet. Flowers very early, June 20 to 25, with perfect blooms, and in full bloom from middle of July, and continue bearing flowers for long period. A delightful pot plant, a favorite with florists 20

Perennial.—Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot 10

Queen of the Earlys.—We advise our friends who want the first Asters of the season to try this variety. Flowers very double, long stems, valuable for cutting. White, pink or mixed, each 10

Ray.—Resembles Japanese Chrysanthemums, quilled petals. Mixed colors 15

Snowball.—Pure white. Large size flowers, growing in plants about 1 foot high 10

The Favorite.—Exceedingly hardy, strong growing and prolific. Flowers large. The outer petals wavyly reflexed, centering in a whirl of curled and twisted petals of great beauty. Color, blush on opening, changing to a rich deep pink as flowers become older 20

Triumph Scarlet.—Fine dwarf 10

Triumph Scarlet White Edged 15

Branching.—We cannot recommend this variety too highly. It comes into flower a few weeks before Chrysanthemums and resembles them so closely one can hardly tell the difference. The best late Aster for cutting. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple, or mixed, each 10

Victoria.—Large flowers, best for general all-around purposes, 15 to 18 inches high. Crimson, light blue, scarlet, sulphur yellow, white or mixed, each 10

Dwarf Varieties Mixed 5

Tall Varieties Mixed 5

Any six of the 15 cent packets for 60 cents.

Any six of the 10 cent packets for 50 cents.

Any five of the 5 cent packets for 20 cents.

To each customer ordering a bill of Vegetable or Flower Seeds to the amount of \$4.00, at full retail prices, we offer as a premium a paper-bound volume of

“999 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS”

upon Agricultural and Horticultural Subjects. Retail Price, 40 cents, postage paid.

These answers cover questions which might occur to any person interested in gardening, and answers which would only otherwise be obtained after diligent search.

Poppy.

These old favorites have become very popular again, the new varieties adding greatly to their attractiveness. Every garden should have a good supply of Poppies. They fit in most anywhere and the perennial varieties remain for years. Bracteatum, Iceland and Orientale are perennials, the others annuals. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers.



SINGLE POPPY.

Bracteatum. —Perfectly hardy. Scarlet. 2 feet. Single perennial.	PKT. 5
Carnation. —Various colors, fringed, double.	5
Danebrog. —Scarlet, with white cross.	5
Iceland. —Mixed colors. Perennials; if sown in February will flower the same year and yield brilliant flowers all the season.	10
Irresistible. —Very large double, handsome flowers of a fine rose color; annual.	10
Orientele (Perennial).—Dark scarlet, purple spots, perfectly hardy.	5
Pæony Flowered. —Resembling a Pæony. Various colors. 15 inches. Double.	5
Peacock. —Scarlet, single, with black cross.	5
Ranunculus Flowered. —All colors from crimson to white, mixed. Fifteen inches. Double.	5
Shirley. —Flowers of a glossy silk-like texture, single or semi-double, colors light shades crimson, rose, pink to rosy-white, some bordered with white, others striped and blotched; mixed.	5
Tulip (glaucum). —Vivid scarlet. Cup-shaped flowers, begin blooming early. 12 inches high.	10
White Swan. —Snow-white, very double fringed.	5
Single Mixed. —Annual varieties.	5

Any five of the 5c. packets for 20 cents, or the three 10c. packets for 25 cents.

FLOWER SEEDS—General List.

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

AGERATUM.—The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer or in greenhouses in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. A bed with the centre of *Salvia Splendens* and border about 18 inches wide of *Ageratum blue* will make a dazzling sight all summer.

Conspicuum. —White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches.	5
Dwarf Mixed.	5
Imperial Dwarf Blue.	10
Lasseauxi. —Rose. Distinct.	10
Princess Victoria Louise. —A charming novelty bearing bright blue flowers with a pure white centre. The plants being of Tom Thumb variety form charming borders or make splendid carpet beds. Grow very compact and rarely exceed 8 inches in height.	15

ALYSSUM.—Flowers from June to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants and in making small bouquets. Cut back when through flowering and will bloom again. Annual.

Benthami compactum (Little Gem).—Very suitable for border and pot work.	5
Carpet of Snow. —Forms the ideal border. Compact, shrubby plant, snow-white. 3 to 4 inches.	10
Maritimum (Sweet). —White. 6 inches.	5
Saxatile compactum. —Golden yellow. 1 foot. Perennial.	5

ANTIRRHINUM, or Snapdragon, is a hardy perennial, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeed in any good garden soil. By cutting off most of the flowering stems and giving a slight protection over Winter, plants will bloom second Summer. Try a few this way.

Majus Grandiflora Delila. —Carmine, yellow and white.	10
Majus Grandiflora Firefly. —Orange-scarlet, white throat.	10
Majus Grandiflora Galathee. —Crimson and white.	10
Majus Mixed. —Height one foot. Very desirable as comprehending all colors.	5
Nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. Height 6 inches.	5
New Giant Flowered (<i>Majus Grandiflora</i>).—Very large flowers. Very showy.	10
Picturatum. —Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot.	5

AQUILEGIA, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer.

Chrysantha. —Golden, 3 feet. Single large flowers, long spurred.	10
Hybrida. —Single mixed. 2 feet. All colors.	5
Hybrida. —Double mixed.	5
Skinneri. —Scarlet and yellow, a distinct form. 1½ feet.	10

CAMPANULA.—The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The *Campanula medium* (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.

Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Cup about 3 inches long with a saucer about 3½ inches wide, a beautiful biennial. Mixed colors. 2 feet.	5
Medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double or single. 2 feet, each.	5
Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Bellflower).—2 feet. Hardy.	5
Rotundifolia (Hare Bell).—White and blue. Mixed, hardy. 2 feet.	5
Speculum (Venus' Looking Glass).—Annual. Blue. 2 feet.	5

CANDYTUFT.—These well-known favorites are among the most beautiful of our annual flowers. The seeds can be sown at all seasons or in Fall for early flowering. They like rich soil and plenty of room to flower freely. Nearly all varieties are hardy annuals. Very pretty in beds or masses. They are now a necessity. Useful in pot or border.

Large Flowering Dwarf Hybrids. —Great improvement in size and color of flowers over the original sorts. Mixed.	10
Empress. —A superb variety; large pure white flowers on good stems.	10
Gibraltarica hybrida. —Hardy perennial. Fine for permanent border.	10
Odorata. —Sweet-scented. White. 1 foot.	5
Rose Cardinal. —New, very large oval heads. Plants literally covered with the flowers, presenting one mass of this beautiful shade of rosy scarlet. Highly recommended.	10
Mixed Colors. —Dwarf annuals.	5

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy perennial plants with broad foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or single on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about 12 hours, sow in hotbed, transplant when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in a moderately warm cellar.

Crozy's Early Newest Large Flowering.—Mixed colors 10
Tall Varieties.—Mixed colors. 3 feet 5

CELOSIA.—The Cockcombs are tender annuals, requiring good soil. The Cockcomb



CELOSIA.

form will produce a larger comb by cutting off side flowers and leaving one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter.

Aurantiaca (Orange Cockcomb).—3 feet 5
All-Aglow.—A very fine dwarf Cockcomb, with magnificent large heads of ruffled combs, the depths of glowing orange-scarlet quite like scarlet chenille 10
Empress.—Bright crimson combs, dark foliage 10
Nana.—Mixed 5
Queen of Dwarfs.—Eight inches high, dark scarlet 5
Thompsoni Magnifica.—A novelty representing the most perfect strain of ostrich-plumed Cockcombs. Plants true pyramidal branching. Flower spikes vary in the most magnificent shades of color from clear yellow to darkest blood red. A very valuable flower 15

CLEMATIS.—The Clematis are perennials of rapid growth on trellis or netting.

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 12 feet 5
Flammula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 feet 5
Jackmanii.—Purple, large flowers. 12 feet 5
Paniculata.—Japanese variety, sweet-scented small white flowers, rapid grower 10

COLEUS.—Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seed or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past.

Mixed 15

COSMOS.—Every year this flower makes more friends. Both flowers and foliage are grand for cutting. Growing 4 to 6 feet high from seed.

Early Dwarf Dawn.—White ground, flushed with delicate pink; a decided acquisition to this class 15



COSMOS.

Fine Mixed.—Only grows from 3 to 4 feet high, bearing white, crimson and pink flowers in July and onwards 10
Klondyke.—New, orange-yellow 10
Mammoth Perfection.—Flowers of perfect form, great size and beauty. White, crimson, dark pink, white tinted rose, or Mixed, each 10
Marguerite.—Flowers measure from 2½ to 3 inches diameter, beautifully fringed like Marguerites. Mixed colors 15

DEPHINIUM.—The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials. Very

easy to cultivate and beautiful for borders. The foliage is dark green, much divided, throwing out to perfection the blossoms, which are terminal spikes of blue, purple, white and red. Although hardy perennials, the plants will bloom the first year. All grow freely in good soil.



DELPHINIUM.

ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Branching Consolida.—Double mixed 10
Cardinal.—A brilliant scarlet, a color which has made these beautiful annuals more attractive than ever 10
Dwarf Rocket.—Double mixed. 1 foot 5
Hyacinth Flowered.—Double 15
Tall Rocket.—Mixed. 3 feet 5

HARDY VARIETIES.

Formosum.—Double blue, white eye 5
Nudicaule.—Large scarlet 10
Zalzel.—Yellow, resembling finest Orchids. One of the most beautiful 10
Finest Mixed. 5

DIANTHUS.—In this family are the Pinks and Carnations, which are surpassed by few garden flowers. These old favorites are still as popular as ever. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Most of the varieties are fragrant.

CARNATIONS.

One of our leading flowers, a rival of the Rose; seed can be sown under glass or in the open ground, and will flower the next Summer. The Marguerite varieties flower the first year.

Double Striped 10
Grenadin.—Dwarf red 10
Grenadin.—Dwarf white 10
Vienna.—Early double dwarf 10

PERPETUAL FLOWERING.

Chabaud's Double Perpetual.—Choice yellow; blooms in 6 months 20
Comtesse de Paris. 10
Giant Marguerite.—Same as below but with larger flowers. Mixed 15
Marguerite.—Sow seed early, thin so plants will stand 1 foot apart, cultivate often and they will begin flowering in a few weeks. Plants can be taken in the house for Winter blooming or remain outdoors and they will flower the next Summer. Half dwarf, fine bloomer. Mixed 10

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PINKS.

The Pinks are free-flowering biennial plants that bloom the first Summer, and if freely cut will produce larger flowers the second year.

Chinensis (China Pink).—Double mixed. 1 foot 5
Crown of Perfection.—Mixed varieties. The best strain obtainable; a strong grower, blooms continuously during Summer and early Fall 10
Diadematus.—Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit; improvement on Chinensis 5
Double Fireball.—Beautiful velvety red 5
Eastern Queen.—Large single flowers, finely fringed with magnificent rich shadings. Flowers often over 3 inches in diameter 5
Heddewigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy. 1 foot, each 5
Imperialis.—Double mixed, choice. 1 foot 10
Laciniatus.—Fringed, single mixed. 2 feet 5

HARDY PINKS.

Cyclop.—New variety, strong clove fragrance, single 10
Plumarius (Pheasant's Eye).—Single 5
Plumarius.—Double 15

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove).—Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers.

Fine Mixed 5
Monstrosa.—Best mixed. 4 feet 10

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

DOUBLE DAISY is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hotbed.
Longfellow.—Rose, fine large flowers 15
Mixed Colors 10
Snowball.—The best white. Flowers are long-stemmed, excellent for cutting 15

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor. California State flower.



CALIFORNIA POPPY.

Mixed.—Various colors. 1 foot 5

Five packets, any five of the above varieties, only 20 cents.

Alba.—White. 1 foot . . . 5
Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow. 1 foot 5
Crocea.—Orange. 1 foot . 5
Crocea Striata.—Striped. 1 foot 5
Crocea fl. pl.—Double flowered. 1 foot 5
Golden West.—Grand new variety, having light canary-yellow flowers, with deep orange blotch at base of each petal, forming a cross in centre. Flowers measure over 4 inches in diameter and have overlapping petals, delicately waved at edges 5

GAILLARDIA.—The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals, except "James Kelway." The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in various markings. They are good bedders, being strong constant bloomers through the whole Summer.

Grandiflora Mixed Varieties.—Hardy 10
James Kelway (Perennial).—Magnificent flowers, gorgeous scarlet, bordered yellow and fringed edges 10
Picta Lorenziana (Double).—Bright colors. Mixed. 2 feet 5
Picta.—Mixed. 2 feet 5

GERANIUM.—Half-hardy perennials; 2 feet. Sow in seedbed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots, if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Apple Scented. 10
Gold and Bronze 15

GOMPHRENA, Globe Amaranthus, Bachelor's Button.—Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered.

Nana Compacta Mixed.—6 inches 5
Globosa Mixed.—1 foot 5

GOURDS.—The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The inside of the *Luffa*, Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and gauze-like, and can be utilized for many purposes.

Balsam Apple.—10 feet 5
Balsam Pear.—10 feet 5
Dipper 5
Dish Cloth or Bonnet 5
Egg 5
Hercules' Club 5
Large Bottle 5
Large Gourds Mixed 5
Mock Orange.—Striped 5
Small Bottle 5
Small Gourds Mixed 5
Snake Cucumber 5
Sugar Trough 5

HELICHRYSUM.—The Helichrysums are annuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the Everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration.

Monstrosum.—Single mixed. Largest flowering sorts in mixture 10
Double Mixed 5

HELIOTROPE.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets.

Giants.—Newest large flowering varieties mixed 10

HOLLYHOCK.—One of the grandest perennials for a screen, throwing up spikes 4 or 5 feet high of beautiful flowers as double as a Rose. Nothing can be better for a background or to plant among shrubs.

Allegheny.—Mixed. Fringed flowers, like Chrysanthemums 10
Annual.—Blooming the first year from seed if sown early 10
Chater's Superb.—Extra choice. Double mixed. The choicest sorts in cultivation 10
Fine Double.—Mixed colors. The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers from nearly black to pure white, representing the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial 5



HOLLYHOCK.

Landreth's Extra Select.—A very choice strain, selected only from the most perfect flowers. If you want the most perfect double Hollyhocks, try a packet of this strain. All the shades and colors mixed 20
Single Mixed 5

IPOMEEA.—The Ipomoeas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines.

Coccinea (Star Ipomoea or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet 5
Grandiflora.—Purple. Not so strong as the large common Convolvulus. 12 feet 5
Heavenly Blue.—A beautiful annual Morning Glory, rapid climber, large flowers of azure blue; suitable for greenhouse or garden 10
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Crimson. 10 feet 5
Quamoclit alba (Cypress Vine).—White. 10 feet 5
Quamoclit (Cypress Vine).—Mixed. 5
 See also *Morning Glory* and *Moonflower*.



IPOMEEA.

LOBELIA.—This class of plants is of great beauty and adapted to many varieties of ornamental purposes. The annuals do well in baskets, vases, etc., where graceful, drooping plants are desirable. The compact, almost globular varieties are used for edgings, beds, pots, etc. No garden can be complete without some of the new varieties of Lobelias.

Barnard's Perpetual.—Double blue, white eyes, very fine. 10
Crystal Palace Compacta.—Fine dark blue. 4 to 6 inches 10
Erinus Gracilis.—Trailing plant, with blue flowers 5
Tricolor Colibri.—New, pink with carmine spots, white eyes 10
Tricolor Parrot.—New, a beautiful dark blue, with carmine blotches and white eyes 10
White Gem.—Pure white. 10

HARDY PERENNIALS.

Cardinal.—Flowers intense scarlet, on long spikes 10
Rivoirei.—Mammoth flowering pink 20

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

MARIGOLDS are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus, in appearance and texture not unlike the richest velvet. *Signata Pumila* is of compact, globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant.

<i>Africana</i> .—Mixed	5
<i>Dwarf Brownie</i> , or <i>Legion of Honor</i> .—Plants about 6 inches high. Fine for borders or massing. Flowers brilliant gold with maroon blotching, in bloom from early summer till frost. Single	5
<i>Tidorado</i> .—The largest of the African variety	5
<i>French</i> .—Gold striped, yellow and brown	5
<i>Gilt Edge</i> .—Gold margin, dwarf	10
<i>Patula</i> .—Tall varieties, mixed	5
<i>Patula</i> .—Dwarf varieties, mixed	5
<i>Pride of the Garden</i> .—A beautiful, compact little plant, about 16 inches high, covered with large golden yellow flowers of a very large size	10
<i>Signata Pumila</i> .—Yellow striped, 15 inches	5

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *Crystallinum* (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hotbed and transplant to border in middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. 1 foot. 5

MIGNONETTE.—No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. One of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window, or in the open ground in Summer. Blooms till Fall. Sow seeds several times during season.

<i>Allen's Defiance</i> .—The florist's favorite. Large spikes 13 or 14 inches long, very fragrant, and will keep for weeks after cutting, holding their fragrance, as the buds open daily. Fine for forcing	10
<i>Giant Flowered</i> .—Red. Plants pyramidal in form and very strong with exceedingly large flower-spikes	10
<i>Golden Queen</i> .—10 inches	5
<i>Machet, Dwarf</i> .—Large red, 6 inches	10
<i>Machet, Golden</i> .—A good pot sort	10
<i>Parsons' White</i> .—Almost white, erect growth, with slender spikes, very fragrant	5
<i>Sweet</i> .—Very fragrant, 10 inches	5
<i>Upright</i> .—White	5
<i>Victoria</i> .—Dark red	10

MIRABILIS *Jalapa*.—Marvel of Peru, or, as it is generally called, Four O'clock, because its flowers open at this time each afternoon, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth; bright foliage. Flowers are fragrant, with desirable colors and fine markings. Makes a fine Summer hedge if set in rows a foot apart. Roots may be preserved over Winter like a Dahlia. Mixed. 5

Variegated foliage.—Mixed. 5



FOUR O'CLOCK.

MIMOSA *Sensitiva* (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors. The Sensitive Plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. When touched will fold its leaves and droop. Of easy culture. 1 foot. 5

MOONFLOWER.—These beautiful rapid-growing climbers will grow about 30 feet in one season. Leaves are large and the flowers, which open as the sun is sinking in the West, are very fragrant. The seeds being hard some have advised filing the end or soaking in hot water, but we have found it best to plant the seeds one-half inch deep and then pour a kettle of scalding water on them. Give them a regular soaking with scalding water.

<i>Bona nox</i> (Evening Glory, Good Night Moonflower).—Pure white, fragrant flowers. Tender annual, 15 feet	5
<i>Learii</i> .—Blue Dawnflower	10

See *Ipomaea* and *Morning Glory*.

MORNING GLORY.

TALL VARIETIES.

<i>Brazilian</i> .—Foliage very large, much serrated, stem vigorous, covered with hair, strong runner; large flowers.	5
<i>Imperial Japanese Morning Glory</i> .—Strong, quick-growing vine, foliage blotched, flowers large and variegated, of a wide range of colors; very ornamental. Great improvement over the old-fashioned Morning Glory. Single mixed	10
<i>Imperial Fringed Mixed</i>	15
<i>Marmorata</i> .—Variegated foliage	10
<i>Umbellata</i> .—Yellow. Stems hairy, foliage large, savoyed, 10 feet	5
<i>Convolvulus</i> .—The Convolvulus Major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost	5
<i>Double White Tassel</i> .—Snow white, very double and fringed	15
<i>Double Mixed</i>	10
<i>Single Mixed</i>	5
<i>Rochester</i> .—A new large flowering variety. Flowers 4 inches or over, are of a deep violet-blue, with a narrow band of white around the edge, wonderfully attractive.	10

DWARF VARIETIES.

<i>Mauritanicus</i> .—Habit half prostrate; flowers 1 inch. Violet	5
<i>Minor</i> , or <i>Tricolor</i> .—Blue, white and yellow flowers of 1½ inches diameter. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small border. 1 foot	5

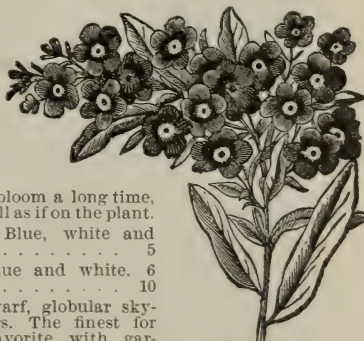
See also *Ipomaea* and *Moonflower*.

MYOSOTIS.—The Forget-me-not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with

every one. Half-hardy perennial, flowering the first season. Branches cut and placed in water

continue to bloom a long time, nearly as well as if on the plant.

<i>Alpestris</i> .—Blue, white and rose mixed	5
<i>Palustris</i> .—Blue and white, 6 inches	10
<i>Victoria</i> .—Dwarf, globular sky-blue flowers. The finest for pots. A favorite with gardeners	10



FORGET-ME-NOT.

PORTULACA.—One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 6 inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil.

<i>Double Alba</i> .—White	10
<i>Double Rosea</i> .—Rose	10
<i>Double Sulphurea</i> .—Sulphur yellow	10
<i>Double</i> .—Mixed colors, very fine	10
<i>Grandiflora Single Mixed</i> .—Large flowers of 15 to 20 colors mixed	5

(PRICES PER PACKET.)

PRIMULA.—*Primrose, Sinensis Fimbriata.*

Single mixed (Chinese Primrose, var.)
—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decorations. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches 25



PRIMULA.

stems well above the foliage; at times are one mass of flowers. Single 10

Polyanthus.—Hardy perennial, grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. 6 inches 5

Veris (Cowslip).—The *Primula veris* or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches 5

RICINUS.—The *Ricinus* or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups.



RICINUS.

Cambogiensis.—The stem and leaf stalks are ebony black, large leaves and richly colored 5

Gibsoni.—Dark red. 6 feet 5

Macropus.—Dark green. 5 feet 5

Sanguineus.—Red stalks and foliage, with bronze tinge, seed-pods scarlet. 10 feet 5

Zanzibariensis.—Largest-leaved variety, an elegant centre plant. Leaves often 3 feet across 5

Mixed Varieties 5

SALVIA.—Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hot-bed or box in house and plant out when ground is warm, or sow outdoors latter part of May. Must be taken up in the Fall.



SALVIA.

above the foliage 20

Bonfire.—The finest dwarf variety, from 2 to 3 feet high; forms a dense, compact bush, is a heavy bloomer. Brilliant scarlet 10

Coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 feet 5

Lord Fauntleroy. 20

Patens.—Blue. 1 foot 15

Salvia Splendens (Silver-spot).—The habit of the plant is neat and compact with rich dark-green leaves, elegantly spotted with light sulphur or cream color. The intense bright scarlet flowers are large and borne in great profusion, standing well

SCABIOSA.

—Pincushion Flower, known the world over as Mourning Bride. Is a well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. Fine for bouquets.

Double Purple 5

Double Snowball.—

Pure white 5

Double Scarlet 5

Perfecto.—One of the handsomest and best. Plants about 2½ feet high. Flowers semi-double, over 3 inches across. Color a beautiful blue. Perfectly hardy 15

Stellata.—Bears curious seed-pods which work up well with Everlastings 10

Dwarf Varieties.—

Mixed 5

Tall Varieties.—

Mixed 5



SCABIOSA.

SMILAX (*Myrsiphyllum Asparagoides*).—White. Smilax Vine is a green perennial, largely used by florists for decorating, making bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant the seed in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet 5

SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden.

Argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf).—Striped. 6 feet 5

Cucumerfolius.—Single. Dwarf habit, bears many small flowers. Orange and black. 3 feet 10

Cucumerfolius.—Double 10

Cucumerfolius nanus compacta.—New 15

Giganteus (Russian).—Golden. 8 feet 5

Globosus.—Globe flowered, yellow. 3 feet 5

Dwarf Double Mixed.—3 ft. Densely double flowers 5

Tall Single Mixed 5

Tall Double Mixed 5

SWEET WILLIAM.—These flowers were favorites in our grandfathers' gardens. They bloom early in the Spring and continue in flower a long time. Plants are hardy and their number may be increased by dividing the roots. Colors run from purple to white.

Double Mixed. 1 foot 5

Single Mixed. 1 foot 5

TEN WEEKS' STOCK.—This is a half-hardy an-

ual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring, transplant to rich ground.

Landreth's Mammoth

Pyramidal Mixed.—

The finest and best for the garden; plants grow 2 feet high. The flowers, borne on long spikes, are very large and double 15

Cut and Come Again

(Princess Alice) is the finest and most floriferous white sort. For garden, pot or cut-flower use, it cannot be equalled 10

Large Flowering Dwarf

Varieties.—Mixed.

1 foot 10

Large Flowering Dark

Blood Red 10

Large Flowering Dark

Blue 10

Large Flowering

Purple 10

Large Flowering

Rose 10

Large Flowering Scar-

let 10

Large Flowering White 10

Large Flowering Yellow 10



TEN WEEKS' STOCK.

PRICES PER PACKET.

THUNBERGIA.—Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border; fine for baskets, etc.

Best Mixed.—5 feet 5

VERBENA.—The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. Grand for bedding.

Auricula-flowered.—White eye 10

Dark Scarlet Shades 10

Firefly 10

Hybrida Mixed 5

Mammoth Grandiflora.—Large flowering varieties. An extraordinary fine strain of large size flowers, distinctly and beautifully marked. The florets often measure nearly one inch in diameter.

Mammoth Large Flowering Varieties.—Mixed 10

Purple 10

Rose 10

White 10

VINCA.—"Periwinkle." Valuable for pot culture, tender perennials. Sown early blooms same season.

Alba pura.—Pure white 5

Rosea 5

White Rose Eye 5

Mixed 5

WALLFLOWER is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter.

Early Paris.—New, a very valuable addition to the garden; flowers the first season 10

Large Flowering Double Mixed 5

Large Flowering Single Mixed.—2 feet 5

XERANTHEMUM.—Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height 2 feet. The best varieties mixed 5

ZINNA.—Double. Is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Seeds can be planted in the open, or young plants transplanted if desired. Dwarf varieties should stand about one foot apart, and tall varieties double this distance. Will grow anywhere and stand any amount of rough treatment.

Curled and Crested.—Mixed colors, presents an entirely new class of this favorite flower. The petals are most fantastically plumed and twisted 10

Giant or Mammoth Flowering.—Scarlet and striped 10

Hageana.—A beautiful little flower, not larger than a 25-cent piece 10

Large Flowering Dwarf Mixed 5

Large Flowering Tall Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet 5

Liliput.—Plants dwarf and compact. Flowers small, perfectly double, pompon-shaped, about size of large Daisy. Grand for pots, borders, or bedding. Mixed colors 10

Liliput Scarlet 10

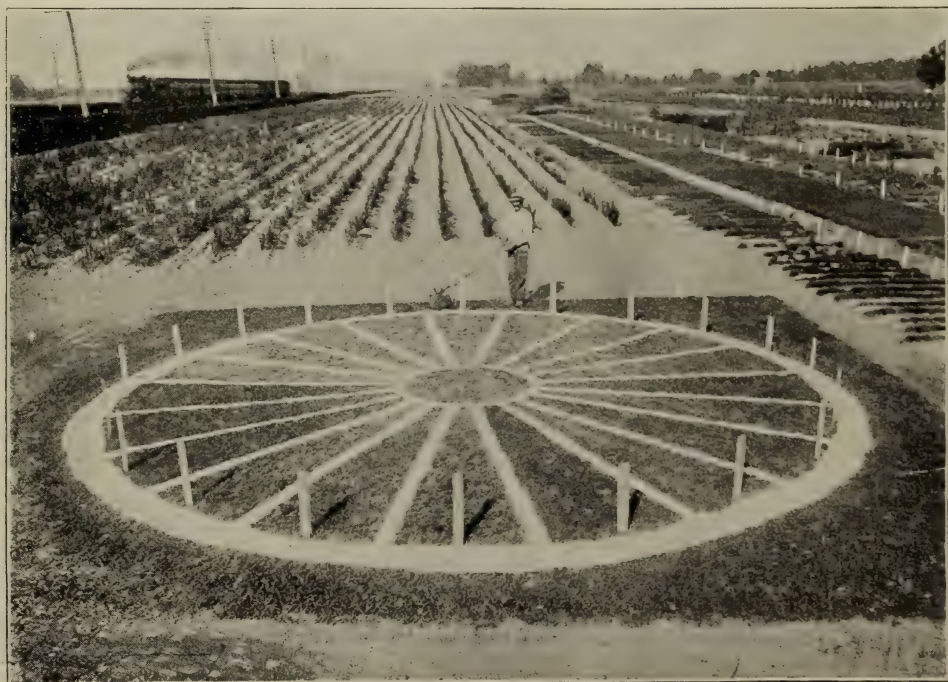
Queen Victoria.—White 10

Tom Thumb.—A bushy compact little plant, about 8 inches high. Free flowering, fine for borders 10

View of Bloomsdale Trial Grounds.

A knowledge of the qualities of various grasses can only be obtained by a study of their relative periods of growth and flowering; their reliability under conditions of continued drought or excessive rains; their adaptability to the making of a tough and permanent soil.

All these qualities can only be learned by a comparative test, as shown in the illustration where many varieties are brought into intimate comparison, one with the other.



The illustration, from a photograph, is of 20 sorts used in our high-priced Lawn Grass Mixture, the varieties so radiating out from a common centre, that they may be observed and compared from one position.

LAWN GRASS.

Landreths' Emerald Green.

100 POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

For Parks, Golf, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket and Athletic Fields.

THE LANDRETH LAWN GRASS MIXTURE

which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

Grass Seed Mixtures can be made of greater or less value per 100 lbs. according to the **Costs** and proportions of seeds used; the lower the price per 100 lbs., of course, the cheaper the ingredients, just as in any other mixture. Prices charged by various Seed Establishments are no indication whatever of the merits of their combinations of varieties—the cheapest mixtures at first are often the dearest at the end.

The character of the prescriptions used by us are so absolutely of private record that they will not be divulged under any circumstances.

The composition of the Mixtures is such as our experience with Grasses shows to be best adapted for the purposes intended.

Prices are all by the pound, **One Hundred Pounds** being required to seed an acre. 1 lb. for space of 20 x 20 feet or 400 square feet.

For quantities over 20 pounds the price is reduced. At single pound rate we prepay postage. At the rate per 100 lbs., peck and bushel, the seeds will be shipped by Express or Freight, at expense of purchaser, no charge for bags or cartage.

GRASS FOR SURFACE EFFECT.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those Grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing, and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and full of vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced.

Popular Mixture	Lb., 30c.	Peck, \$1.00	Bush. 20 lbs., \$3.00	100 lbs., \$15.00
Superior Mixture	" 35c.	" 1.10	" " 3.60	" 18.00
Extra Special Mixture	" 45c.	" 2.00	" " 7.00	" 35.00

GRASS TO RESIST TRAMPING ON ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Base Ball.

Popular Mixture	Lb., 35c.	Peck, \$1.15	Bush. 20 lbs., \$4.00	100 lbs., \$20.00
Extra Special Mixture	" 50c.	" 2.00	" " 7.00	" 35.00

GRASS FOR GOLF LINKS.

FOR THE COURSE—This produces a soft, dense and uniform turf except where influenced by soil conditions, which are certain to vary somewhat on an extended course.

Popular Mixture	Lb., 30c.	Peck, \$1.15	Bush. 20 lbs., \$4.00	100 lbs., \$20.00
Extra Special Mixture	" 50c.	" 1.10	" " 3.60	" 35.00

FOR THE PUTTING GREEN.

This will make a velvet or carpet-like sward.

Popular Mixture	Lb., 35c.	Peck, \$1.50	Bush. 20 lbs., \$5.00	100 lbs., \$25.00
Extra Special Mixture	" 50c.	" 2.00	" " 7.00	" 35.00

OLD LAWNS.

Old Lawns much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up, and resown; but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if a lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case when prompt results are desirable, the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried Grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and falling between the living Grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable Grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Fescue we quote at about 30c. per lb.

GRASS FOR SHADY PLACES. (NOT A LAWN GRASS.)

Landreths' Mixture for this purpose produces a reliable stand under dense shade or either pine or hardwood trees, or where exposed to the drip of a roof, in positions where all other Grasses may have failed.

Lb., 35c.	Peck, \$1.50	Bush. 20 lbs., \$5.00	100 lbs., \$25.00
-----------	--------------	-----------------------	-------------------

WHITE CLOVER.

White Clover is just the thing to sow on a spot in the yard or lawn where a very quick green covering is desired, as it will cover better in ten days' time than grass seed will cover in two months. Sow one ounce, costing 5 cts., to the square yard and larger areas in proportion. Have you a bare spot on your grounds? If so, then try White Clover. Per oz., 5 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

NO LAWN GRASS SUPERIOR.

Grass Seeds. (Prices Fluctuate.)

BROMIUS INERMUS.—A strong-growing Grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on lands too dry for other sorts. When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good Grass for embankments. Its foliage is like Rye, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. The seed stalks reach 2 to 4 feet in height, closely set with long leaves. The seed is borne after the manner of Oats. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35c.

BENT GRASS, RHODE ISLAND (*Agrostis Canina*).—Resembles Herds Grass, forming a fine tuft even on thin soils. Doing especially well in salt atmospheres. The only lawn Grass used at Newport. So similar to Herds Grass as to be almost indistinguishable. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 35c.

BENT GRASS, CREEPING (*Agrostis Stolonifera*).—Known in England as Florin, a good soil binder, does well on damp land. The favorite lawn Grass in England, as unequalled by any other. Very similar to Blue Grass but of stronger growth. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30c.

BLUE GRASS, CANADA (*Poa Compressa*).—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25c.

BLUE GRASS, KENTUCKY (*Poa Pratensis*).—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Roots of creeping habit, overpowering weeds. Only flowers once a year. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre 100 lbs. \$14.00; per lb. 25c.

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*).—Foliage deep green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn Grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 60c.

FESCUE GRASS, HARD (*Festuca Durasiensis*).—Does well on damp ground or in salt atmosphere; good for pasturage; retains its green color during drought. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30c.

FESCUE GRASS, MEADOW (*Festuca Pratensis*).—The English Bent Grass. A permanent Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high, foliage broad. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre broadcast per lb. 30c.

FESCUE GRASS, SHEEP'S (*Festuca Ovina*).—Most diminutive of cultivated Grasses, leaves narrow or hair-like, grows in tufts, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in lawn Grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 30c.

FOX-TAIL, MEADOW (*Alopecurus Pratensis*).—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, large leaf producer. A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Better for pasturage than for hay. Its merits are earliness, quality and quantity. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 45c.

HERDS, OR RED TOP GRASS (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20c.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*).—This has creeping, fleshy root stems. Valuable for holding soil where inclined to waste by rain per lb. 20c.

KAFFIR CORN.—One of the non-saccharine sorghums. Drill in rows cultivate like Corn, blades make good fodder. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20c.

MEADOW GRASS, ROUGH STALK (*Poa Trivialis*).—Resembles Blue Grass; used in England for lawns. Will flourish in dripping situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 40c.

MEADOW GRASS, WOOD (*Poa Nemoralis*).—Deep green; valuable in shady places, makes a good turf, endures drought; good for lawns. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 60c.

MILLET, COMMON.—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. (50 lbs.), \$1.20 per lb. 18c.

MILLET, PEARL OR CAT-TAIL.—Very productive, drill in two-foot rows. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre. 100 lbs. \$12.00 per lb. 25c.

MILLET, GERMAN (*Panicum Germanicum*).—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush., \$2.00 per lb. 20c.

MILLET, HUNGARIAN (*Panicum Hungaricum*).—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant in strong soil reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. \$1.20 per lb. 18c.

MILO MAIZE, OR GUINEA OR DHOURA CORN.—Thrives in driest localities, can be cut several times a season. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20c.

ORCHARD GRASS, OR ROUGH COCKSFOOT (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It recovers rapidly. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre . . per lb. 25c.

RYE GRASS, ITALIAN (*Lolium Italicum*).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it is not as durable. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling Rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable Grasses. Is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and in such is the best Grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 20c.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*).—Long a standard among the best farmers in England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Darker in color than the Italian, not more than half as large, and slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and in such stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow, and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. It revels on deep tenacious soils. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 20c.

TEOSINTE (*Eriana Luxurians*) per oz. 10c.; per lb. \$1.00.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with Clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs. Per bush. (45 lbs.), \$3.40 per lb. 20c.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL GRASS, PERENNIAL (*Anthriscanthum Odoratatum*).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hayfields owe much of their charm. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre if sown alone. Per oz. 10c. per lb. \$1.00.

VICIA VILLOSA (*Hairy Vetch*).—A native of Russia. All animals eat it both green and cured. Difficult to cure; mostly used for feeding green, for silos, and for plowing under as a manure. Analysis demonstrates the plant to be of high value. It does not flourish in wet lands, but needs considerable rain during its early growth. Broadcast two bushels to the acre in September and October in the South, and in April in the North. This plant sown in August, September or October, in States south of the latitude of the Potomac, has given admirable results as a pasture plant in early Spring and for mowing in April for the making of hay per lb. 25c.

Field and Agricultural Seeds, Etc.

The following list comprises only a small portion of the Field Seeds and Sundries we carry in stock.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you don't see what you want, write to us about it. Latest quotations promptly given upon application.

At pound or quart, Postage will be prepaid. Pecks, bushels, 100 pounds and implements, by Express or Freight, at expense of purchaser.

Field Corn.

	Bush.	Peck.	½ Pk.	Qt.
GOLDEN BEAUTY. —On rich soil productive of immense crops of large ears, well covered with showy golden grain. The handsomest of all. One hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre very usual	\$1 80	\$0 55	\$0 30	\$0 10
GOLDEN DENT (Showy). —Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety	1 80	55	30	10
LANDRETHS' LARGE WHITE FLINT. —Long slim ears, covered with pure white flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold	1 90	60	35	10
OLD CABIN HOME. —A thick-eared Southern type of white Corn with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinary slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal	2 10	65	35	10
WHITE HORSE TOOTH. —Strong vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal	1 90	60	35	10
WHITE SHEEP TOOTH. —Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal	2 00	65	35	10
SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED. —A very showy variety; large grain and snowy white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for southern culture	1 90	60	35	10

Farm Pasturage Grasses. Landreths' Pasturage Grass Mixtures.

On small quantities by mail Postage will be extra, at the rate of 8 cents per pound.

The preparation of the land for permanent pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farmwork cannot be reduced to the nicety of lawn culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.

Landreths' Mixtures of Grass Seeds for Permanent Pastures.

	100 Lbs.	Lb.
FOR HEAVY SOILS. —Eighty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such Grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils	\$17 00	\$0 20
FOR LIGHT SOILS. —Eighty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds divided into proportions between such varieties of Grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects the amount of leafy product and permanence	17 00	20
For all mixtures for Pasture we recommend a multiplication of varieties, all having more or less distinct seasons of development, bringing about a continuity of verdant growth.		

Clover Seeds.

	Lb.
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (<i>Trifolium Repens</i>).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre.	\$0 25
ALFALFA OR LUCERNE (<i>Medicago Sativa</i>).—In localities where it flourishes this is one of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of Grass drops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay, nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land, it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Cattle pastured upon Alfalfa are apt to eat off the crowns, consequently the best practice is to cut it and stall-feed the animals. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre	25
ALSIKE CLOVER (<i>Trifolium Hybridum</i>).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands after three years in Alsike and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year, and does well as far north as Canada. This is sometimes added to pasturage mixture. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre	22
RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH. —On rich, loamy soils this variety, if the seed be true to name, develops twice as much bulk of stem and leaf as the common Red. Consequently it is very valuable as a fertilizer. It is a plant of longer life than the common Red Clover, and earlier to start a Spring growth.	
RED CLOVER (<i>Trifolium Pratense</i>).—This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does well on stiff loams. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre.	

Prices on application.

Extra Superior
No. 2 Grade

Agricultural Seeds and Requisites.

BIRD SEEDS AND FOODS.

Mixed Bird Seed.—The Seed, thoroughly re-cleaned and free from dirt, is put up in one-pound packages. These packages contain a mixture of Canary, Millet and Rape Seed in correct proportions, with a separate package of Hemp Seed (to be given occasionally), also a piece of Cuttlefish Bone, thus comprising every thing necessary for the sustenance of Cage Birds, and we feel certain they will give entire satisfaction to our customers. per lb. \$0.15

Canary Seed Unmixed	per lb.	15
Hemp Seed	per pt.	15
Lettuce Seed	per lb.	25
Maw Seed	per lb.	25
Millet, Bird	per lb.	20
Rape, English	per lb.	25
Rape, German Summer	per lb.	20

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen . . . per 100 lbs., not prepaid, \$5.00; per lb. 25

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese	per bush., \$1.50; per lb.	15
Silver Hull	per bush., 1.50; per lb.	15

COTTON SEED.

Five Sorts of Upland, postage included	per lb.	30
One Sort of Long Staple Sea Island, postage included	per lb.	30

FERTILIZERS.

Landreth's Lawn Fertilizers.

Manufactured from the private formula of the firm, and of the best materials. Apply broadcast, just before or during a rain, at the rate of 800 lbs. to the acre.

5 lbs.	\$0.15	100 lbs.	\$2.00
10 lbs.	40	200 lbs.	3.75
25 lbs.	75	Ton	34.00
50 lbs.	1.50	By Freight, not prepaid.	

For other Fertilizers, see our General List, free upon application.

FLAXSEED per 100 lbs., \$5.00; per lb. \$0.15

MILLET. Prices on application.

HEMP SEED per 100 lbs., \$4.50; per lb. 15

IMPLEMENTS.

Insect Powder Guns, Large, postpaid	each	40
Insect Powder Guns, Small, postpaid	each	20
Iron Age, No. 12, Wheel Plow and Cultivator		3.00
Iron Age, No. 1, Double Wheel Hoe		6.00
Paris Green Sifter	each	20
Planet, Jr., No. 3, Seeder		10.00
Planet, Jr., No. 3, Seeder and Wheel Hoe		11.00
Planet, Jr., No. 11, Double Wheel Hoe		8.50
Planet, Jr., No. 15, Single Wheel Hoe		6.50
Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported	each	30
Mole Traps, Olmstead Pattern	each	1.50
Rat Traps, Out of Sight		1.00
Seed Drills, New Model	each	6.50
Seed Sower, Caboon's, Hand	each	3.50
Water Bellows	each	2.00
Gem Single Wheel Hoe		3.75
Gem Double Wheel Hoe		4.50

OSAGE ORANGE per oz., 10c.; per lb. 60

PEAS.—Field Varieties.

Canada	per bush.	1.75
Cow Peas	per bush.	2.25
Southern Clay	per bush.	2.25

RAPE SEED.

Dwarf Essex	per 100 lbs., \$11.00; per lb.	25
German	per 100 lbs., 11.00; per lb.	25

RICE.

Wild, Freight or Express, not prepaid	per lb.,	30
	mailed,	40

ROFFEA.—For tying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article. per 100 lbs., \$16.00; per lb. 35

RYE.

White.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye	per bush.	1.10
Thousand-Fold.—A very strong grower, tillering out better than any other sort, and consequently drilled thinner, only six quarts being required to sow an acre. The straw grows seven feet high, and has grown eight, producing forty bushels to the acre. The seed is quite white	per bush.	1.25
Spring	per bush.	1.30

SOAP.

Carbolic and Whale Oil	per cake,	\$0.15
Carbolic Soap	per cake,	15
Fir Tree Oil Soap, ½ lb., 35c.; 2 lbs., \$1.00. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25. Tobacco and Whale Oil Soap, Aphia brand, per cake, 15c. Whale Oil Soap, 20c. per ½ lb.; 35c. per lb. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, 35c. per 2 lbs.; 50c. per 5 lbs.		

SORGHUM.—Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kansas, 500,000 acres are grown principally for forage.

Early Amber.—This variety of cane is of *extra early* maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost.

per 100 lbs.,	\$5.50; per lb.	\$0.15	
Early Orange. —Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage	per 150 lbs.,	\$5.50; per lb.	\$0.15

SUNFLOWER, RUSSIAN.—Per lb., 15c. By Express or Freight, not prepaid, per 100 lbs., \$4.50; per 25 lbs., \$1.25

AMERICAN TOBACCO SEED.—Like all other cultivated plants, Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and applications. Red clay subsoils with rich top soils generally produce the best dark, rich export Tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel with subsoil of light brown or red clay develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which when well grown is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts.

The D. Landreth Seed Company, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, offer the following varieties of American Tobacco Seeds, saved from selected plants.

The varieties intended for purposes as indicated under the various classifications.

Many more varieties could be added under each classification, but those sorts enumerated are the best which can be selected.

For Yellow Plug Wrappers.

Conqueror	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Warne	3.00 "	30 "

For Dark Plug Wrappers.

Lacks	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Kentucky Yellow	3.00 "	30 "

For Plug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Yellow Pryor	3.00 "	30 "
Sterling	3.00 "	30 "

For Cigar Fillers.

Comstock Spanish	\$4.00 per lb.,	\$0.40 per oz.
Havana Seed Leaf	4.00 "	40 "
Connecticut Seed Leaf	3.00 "	30 "
1st crop Vuelta de Abajo	8.00 "	80 "
2d crop Vuelta de Abajo	4.00 "	40 "

For Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth	\$5.00 per lb.,	\$0.50 per oz.
Sumatra, 1st crop	12.00 "	1.20 "
Connecticut Seed Leaf	3.00 "	30 "
Zimmer's Spanish	4.00 "	40 "
Glessner	3.00 "	30 "
Pennsylvania	3.00 "	30 "

For Cigarettes.

Improved Long Leaved Gooch \$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.	
White Stemmed Orinoco	3.00 "	30 "
Improved Hestor	3.00 "	30 "

For Snuff.

Blue Pryor	\$3.00 per lb.,	\$0.30 per oz.
Clardy	3.00 "	30 "
Tennessee Red	3.00 "	30 "
One Sucker	3.00 "	30 "

CUBAN SEED.—Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf States, where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown equal to the best Havana. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

Partida	per lb., \$4.00; per oz.,	\$0.40
Remedios	per lb., 4.00; per oz.,	40
Vuelta de Abajo	per lb., 4.00; per oz.,	40

We pay the postage.

We pay the postage.



\$10.00 PER LB.
\$ 3.00 " 1/4"
\$ 1.75 " 2 OZ.
.90 " 1 OZ.
.25 " Pkt.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST TOMATO

See Specialty List.